

FEBRUARY 28
COLUMN
rain gets first in 319 days

RAIN (R) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday approving a decision by the University of Jordan Board of Trustees to effect the following appointments in the university. Professor Mahmoud Al Samra and Prof. Abdul Wahhab Al Bursi were appointed vice-presidents. Prof. Abdul Karim Gharaybeh was appointed as dean of the Faculty of Arts while Prof. Subhi Al Qasem was named dean of higher studies. Prof. Mohammad Hamdan was appointed dean of the Faculty of Science and Prof. Fuad Al Sayegh was named dean of the Faculty of Medicine while Prof. Mohammad Adnan Al Bakhit was designated as dean of scientific researches. Prof. Rashid Al Diqr is still occupying the post of vice-president for administrative affairs.

nese start
utifying Pele

NG (R) — Three politicians arrested last summer during an opposition campaign have been freed, Karachi police said Monday. Sardar S. Muzart, president of the banned left-wing National Democratic Party and Pyarali Allana, a leader of the People's Party, were released from Karachi jails on Monday, while Ghous Eizenjo, president of pro-Moscow Pakistan National Party, was released Sunday night. The three politicians were among thousands of people arrested last August when the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, a nine-party alliance, launched a mass movement against the military regime.

oolyard sn
mits suich

ANGELES (R) — Three politicians arrested last summer during an opposition campaign have been freed, Karachi police said Monday. Sardar S. Muzart, president of the banned left-wing National Democratic Party and Pyarali Allana, a leader of the People's Party, were released from Karachi jails on Monday, while Ghous Eizenjo, president of pro-Moscow Pakistan National Party, was released Sunday night. The three politicians were among thousands of people arrested last August when the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, a nine-party alliance, launched a mass movement against the military regime.

Gromyko assails
U.S. administration

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Monday called the Reagan administration irresponsible and said it had wrecked Soviet-US relations. In a speech which showed few signs of any conciliatory attitude towards the U.S., he said Moscow was ready to improve links but Washington must first show a readiness to recognise Soviet interests. Mr. Gromyko said the present U.S. leadership had done a great deal to "disrupt and destroy" what had been achieved by its predecessors, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported.

S.Africa frees
ANC activist

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — A leading Indian political activist, Billy Nair, was released after 20 years in jail Monday under the watchful eye of a contingent of police, eyewitnesses said. Mr. Nair, jailed for being a leading member of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) armed wing, was met by his wife and well-wishers as police, some in riot gear, stood by. Mr. Nair spent 18 years of his sentence on Robben Island, in Cape Town's Table Bay, where many of the government's leading non-white political opponents have been sent for political crimes.

INSIDE

France shows no signs of Beirut withdrawal, page 2
Hassan stresses importance of Arab water issue, page 3
How do we relate to our bubble? by Ramzi G. Khouri, page 4
Prince Bandar — a successful Saudi diplomat and mediator, page 5
Women tennis players face 5-set challenge, page 6
West Germany appears heading for strikes and demonstrations, page 7
Basque nationalists win elections, page 8

pan urged to
ace rocket

ANO (R) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday approving a decision by the University of Jordan Board of Trustees to effect the following appointments in the university. Professor Mahmoud Al Samra and Prof. Abdul Wahhab Al Bursi were appointed vice-presidents. Prof. Abdul Karim Gharaybeh was appointed as dean of the Faculty of Arts while Prof. Subhi Al Qasem was named dean of higher studies. Prof. Mohammad Hamdan was appointed dean of the Faculty of Science and Prof. Fuad Al Sayegh was named dean of the Faculty of Medicine while Prof. Mohammad Adnan Al Bakhit was designated as dean of scientific researches. Prof. Rashid Al Diqr is still occupying the post of vice-president for administrative affairs.

ANO (R) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday approving a decision by the University of Jordan Board of Trustees to effect the following appointments in the university. Professor Mahmoud Al Samra and Prof. Abdul Wahhab Al Bursi were appointed vice-presidents. Prof. Abdul Karim Gharaybeh was appointed as dean of the Faculty of Arts while Prof. Subhi Al Qasem was named dean of higher studies. Prof. Mohammad Hamdan was appointed dean of the Faculty of Science and Prof. Fuad Al Sayegh was named dean of the Faculty of Medicine while Prof. Mohammad Adnan Al Bakhit was designated as dean of scientific researches. Prof. Rashid Al Diqr is still occupying the post of vice-president for administrative affairs.

Yugoslav, Egypt urge Israeli pullout

CAIRO (R) — Yugoslavia and Egypt issued a joint call Monday for Israel's rapid and unconditional military withdrawal from Lebanon. A joint communique following talks between visiting Yugoslav President Milka Spiljak and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt also demanded an immediate halt to the Iran-Iraq war. On the Arab-Israel dispute, they sought a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and recognition of the Palestinians' right to a state. Mr. Spiljak had a third round of talks with Mr. Mubarak here Monday morning before heading for Aswan, Upper Egypt, then a visit to North Yemen. The communique said the two presidents, whose countries with India are founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, were deeply worried by escalated tension in Lebanon.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز - جريدة سياسية عربية مستقلة - مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 9 Number 2502

AMMAN, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1984, JUMADA AWWAL 26, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Royal Decree approves new university appointments

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday approving a decision by the University of Jordan Board of Trustees to effect the following appointments in the university. Professor Mahmoud Al Samra and Prof. Abdul Wahhab Al Bursi were appointed vice-presidents. Prof. Abdul Karim Gharaybeh was appointed as dean of the Faculty of Arts while Prof. Subhi Al Qasem was named dean of higher studies. Prof. Mohammad Hamdan was appointed dean of the Faculty of Science and Prof. Fuad Al Sayegh was named dean of the Faculty of Medicine while Prof. Mohammad Adnan Al Bakhit was designated as dean of scientific researches. Prof. Rashid Al Diqr is still occupying the post of vice-president for administrative affairs.

Jordan, PLO intensify talks on co-ordination

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Monday continued their talks on dimensions and various aspects of joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves in efforts to find a lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

The talks, which began here Sunday with the arrival of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, pressed ahead Monday on three different levels. Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat and Mr. Arafat met Monday morning and discussed "future Jordanian-Palestinian co-operation," according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The PLO chairman was later hosted by His Majesty King Hussein at a working luncheon at Al Nadwa Palace. The news agency did not provide any details on the King's talks with Mr. Arafat. The King's discussions with Mr. Arafat were followed by a round of talks between an official Jordanian delegation headed by Mr. 'Obeidat and a PLO team to the talks headed by the PLO chairman. The meeting was held at the Prime Ministry.

Israelis, Fateh dissidents decry Jordan-PLO talks

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli officials said Monday they believed nothing good would result from Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's talks in Jordan and re-issued Israel's standing invitation to Jordan to negotiate directly with Israel.

At the same time, the Maariv newspaper reported that Israel has protested to the United States over granting a visa earlier this month to Hani Al Hassan, a top political adviser to Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Maariv reported that Mr. Hassan was in the United States when King Hussein and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak were meeting President Ronald Reagan.

Israeli officials declined immediate comment. Israel has reserved official comment on the Jordanian-PLO talks that began Sunday in Amman, and a source close to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the government was waiting to see what emerged.

But other officials, speaking on condition they were not identified, voiced deep scepticism about the value of the talks. "We don't see what good can come out of these talks," said one official. "If King Hussein wants to talk peace, he should be talking to us and not to Arafat."

This official said King Hussein was in effect giving Mr. Arafat the power to veto any move for peace in the area.

Labour urges understanding

Mr. Shamir's political rivals said Israel should show understanding for Arab efforts to establish Middle East peace, and the Davar newspaper, the organ of the opposition Labour Party, said the

Freij arrived in Amman Sunday leading a West Bank delegation and said the delegation would urge the King and the PLO chairman to reach a quick agreement on a joint political framework (see story on page 3).

However, some other Palestinian leaders in the West Bank were not very optimistic about the talks.

Akram Haniyeh, editor of the Arabic-language Jerusalem daily Asha'ab was quoted as saying he was "not expecting anything big from the talks between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat."

Meanwhile, little was released in Amman on details of the talks. Officials from both sides refrained from making any official statements on the outcome of the talks so far.

'Too early to comment'

However, some Jordanian sources who declined to be identified, commented that "there is nothing to be disclosed yet, as the talks at still at their initial stage, which involves the exchange of different views and analysis of the current political situation."

The sources said that during the first round of talks Sunday, the King stressed Jordan's position towards the Palestinian question. The

Spain will not bow to pressure for ties with Israel, envoy says

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Meneendez del Valle Monday said the visits of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to Saudi Arabia and Jordan have nothing to do with the issue of establishing diplomatic ties with Israel.

Mr. Del Valle said the Spanish prime minister is visiting Saudi Arabia and Jordan on his first official trip to the Middle East to strengthen bilateral relations and to discuss the Middle East situation and to participate in efforts for a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict. Mr. Gonzalez, who arrived in Riyadh Monday, is expected in Amman Wednesday for a one-day visit.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Del Valle said that there is absolutely no official pressure exercised on Spain by the European Community (EC) to establish diplomatic ties with Israel prior to Spain's entry to the EC.

Mr. Del Valle said that Spain "will not tolerate any kind of pressure by either the EC or Israel that would affect its decision on if, when and how to recognise Israel."

Mr. Del Valle said that the ratification of a commercial agreement signed between Jordan and Spain in December 1980 will be finalised during Mr. Gonzalez's visit to Jordan. The ambassador added that discussions are under way to sell Jordan Spanish-manufactured C-101 military training aircrafts and that earlier this month a Jordanian Armed Forces delegation visited Spain for this purpose. Spain is also in the process of providing Jordan with tel-

communications systems and military trucks, the envoy said. Spanish Minister of Economy, Finance and Trade Miguel Boyer and senior trade officials are accompanying Mr. Gonzalez. There are also 35 journalists, representatives of three news agencies, Spanish Radio and private-owned television are accompanying the prime minister, Mr. Del Valle added.

Spain enjoys "excellent" relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and supports the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, Mr. Del Valle said. He did not rule out the possibility of a meeting between Mr. Gonzalez and PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Amman, but said "nothing is set."

Mr. Gonzalez was quoted earlier as saying that establishing diplomatic ties with Israel would be determined after considering two principles — "whether the recognition of Israel will serve our national interest, and whether it will contribute to the peace process in the Middle East."

2 Israelis wounded in Sidon; reservists urge pullout

SIDON (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in Sidon Monday in the latest of the almost daily attacks on the occupying troops, security sources reported. The sources said commandos fired first at a checkpoint in the South Lebanon port manned by men of the "free Lebanon army," founded by the late Major Saad Haddad and now working closely with the Israeli forces occupying South Lebanon.

The attackers then opened fire and threw a grenade at Israeli soldiers in Sidon's town hall, wounding the two Israelis, the sources said. The Israelis shot back but the commandos escaped, they added. Local Shi'ite Muslims are believed to be responsible for most attacks on Israeli troops in the south.

Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri issued a thinly-veiled warning in Beirut Sunday that attacks might extend to the northern Galilee area of Israel if Israeli troops stayed in South Lebanon.

The Lebanese national news agency quoted him as telling a Shi'ite meeting: "We proclaim that if Israel insists on remaining in the south, the security of the Galilee will not be ensured after this day."

Israelis demand pullout

On Sunday, about 50 Israelis, who recently completed their reserve service with an army brigade in South Lebanon, submitted a petition to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir calling for the immediate evacuation of Israeli forces from Lebanon.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Monday (Petra photo)

Air and ground battles continue on Gulf front

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iranian and Iraqi forces fought fierce air and ground battles Monday on the Basra-Al-Amarah highway front and Iraq said its forces shot down five Iranian aircraft.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi jets shot down an Iranian warplane and four helicopter gunships attempting to raid Iraqi front lines east of the southern Iraqi port of Basra early Monday.

The Iranian news agency IRNA made no mention of Iranian aircraft losses but claimed two Iraqi warplanes were shot down over the southern war front Monday morning by Iranian planes and anti-aircraft guns.

It said Iran also attacked Iraqi positions near Al Uzar, about 90 kilometres north of Basra and 24 kilometres west of the international border.

Iraq said it shattered the line of attacking troops "in a fierce, quick battle," Baghdad Radio reported. "The enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind a large number of bodies, wounded soldiers and huge quantities of destroyed war equipment."

Baghdad Radio also said formations of Iraqi jets attacked targets deep inside Iran in three waves, "hitting and devastating important military installations of the enemy."

IRNA said the bombings shook the town of Islamabad-Gharb in the western province of Bakhtaran and the village of Kuhdashi

in Lurestan province, killing 67 people and wounding 230. The devastated southern Iranian border city of Abadan also was shelled by Iraq on Sunday, starting huge fires, IRNA said.

Two Iraqi missiles Monday hit the Iranian border town of Bostan, northeast of Iran's latest offensive on the southern Gulf war front, IRNA said.

It said damages and casualties were not immediately available from the attack, which followed a similar strike Sunday on Hoveyze, about 40 kilometres south of Bostan.

The Iranian agency said the missiles used on Bostan, in Iran's oil-rich western province of Khuzestan, were three metres long. Iraq is known to have Soviet Scud-B and Frog missiles and is also reported by diplomats to have received sophisticated SS-12 medium-range rockets.

The fighting around the Baghdad-Basra highway and the oil port of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, began Wednesday night when Iran said it had launched a major offensive. Basra has been shelled several times, most recently on Saturday.

A speaker in the Iranian parliament, meanwhile, called Sunday for the Soviet Union to end its support for Iraq "before it is too late." (see story on page 2)

In Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda criticised Iran for rejecting last fall's United Nations Security Council resolution asking both sides to agree to a ceasefire. But Pravda warned that "dangerous manoeuvres of the American military under the pretext of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict" would heighten tension in the area.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said the United States cannot allow Iran to carry out, its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz, through which nearly 20 per cent of the non-communist world's oil trade passes. Iran has warned the United States not to intervene in the region.

Gemayel, rivals reportedly bargaining over Israeli pact

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel is ready to scrap last May's treaty with Israel but is bargaining with the opposition and Syria over exactly how this should be done. Reuters quoted opposition sources as saying Monday.

They said the leading proposal at present was for the caretaker cabinet of Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, which resigned earlier this month, to draft a bill abrogating the treaty.

This would then be submitted to parliament and passed into law. The sources said that once the cabinet had met, Mr. Gemayel might travel to Damascus for a summit with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

The way would then be clear for resuming all-party talks on ending civil strife in Lebanon and securing the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops. Mr. Gemayel had originally been hoping to resume the talks Monday in Geneva.

Scrapping the treaty would be a big concession to Syria and the mainly Muslim opposition. It would show that the balance of power in Lebanon, tipped in favour of the Christian minority by the Israeli invasion in 1982, had moved back in favour of the Muslim majority and Syria.

As the politicians wrangled, radio stations reported at least one person was killed and 17 were injured when artillery fire hit residential areas in both mainly Muslim west Beirut and the predominantly Christian east.

Small arms and artillery battles flared on the "green line" between east and west Beirut and in the nearby mountains, where the Lebanese army and the mostly Christian rightist militias face opposition militiamen.

Battles continue

The fighting reached its peak at mid-morning when several rocket-propelled grenades and machine gun fire poured into the area around Lebanon's long-closed national museum, which has the only safe passage between the eastern and western sectors of the city.

The crossing was shut for more than two hours. As the firing began, panicky pedestrians sought refuge in nearby buildings and drivers honked their horns as they tried to speed away.

In the afternoon, the crossing was reopened, but traffic was thin. The private-owned Central News Agency, which has close links to the government, said talks between President Gemayel and Syrian President Assad to ease Lebanon's crisis were expected to begin "within a few days."

Former President Suleiman Franjeh said in an interview published Monday by the daily newspaper Al Liwa that Mr. Gemayel had told him in meeting last week in northern Lebanon that the accord was a "corpse in the morgue awaiting burial."

Mr. Franjeh heads the Syrian-backed opposition "National Salvation Front" of which Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblat and Sunni Muslim ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami are also members.

Mr. Franjeh made it clear that agreement on the cancellation was not yet final. "There are still cannibals in the world," he said. "Who knows whether this corpse may not be served up to be eaten rather than buried?"

Lebanese-born Saudi mediator Rafiq Al Hariri, who was expected in Beirut Sunday, telephoned Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem to say he could not return on schedule because he had been summoned for urgent talks with Saudi King Fahd and the Saudi ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan.

Both Prince Bandar and Mr. Hariri had declared a ceasefire in Lebanon's latest round of civil war last Friday and left for home.

Opposition leader says Marine withdrawal ends 'Falangist adventure'; Palestinians stay on in PSP-held areas, page 2

France shows no sign of Beirut withdrawal

BEIRUT (AP) — France's 1,250-man military contingent in Beirut — which one officer jokingly called the "mono-national force" — showed no sign Monday of preparing to follow the British, Italian and American troops in withdrawing from the city.

The departure of the U.S. Marines over the weekend from their positions at Beirut international airport left the French, who are deployed along the "Green Line" dividing west Beirut from the east Beirut virtually surrounded and the lone remaining member of the original Multi-National Force.

The French are awaiting the outcome of a vote at the United Nations on a Paris-sponsored resolution calling for a ceasefire and deployment of a U.N. force in the war ravaged capital. Until a political decision is made, at the United Nations or in Paris, the force will remain.

An eventual withdrawal of the French would be much more difficult than earlier withdrawals by the minuscule British mission or the large Italian and American

contingents. The French are deployed along a line stretching from Beirut Port to the Shatilla Palestinian Camp and are pressed between the Lebanese army on one side and opposition militiamen in west Beirut.

Each withdrawal from a French position would leave a vacuum that, as one source put it, would be up for grabs by the opposing sides. There also is the question of the main French headquarters at the "Residence des Pins," the former French ambassador's residence located on the Green Line.

On Sunday, the French suffered their 85th death when a mortar fell on a position near the Tayoun intersection.

The French lost 58 men at one blow in a truck-bombing incident that occurred at the same time as

the one that killed 241 U.S. servicemen on Oct. 23.

Since the latest round of fighting that started in January and resulted in the takeover of west Beirut by Shi'ite Muslim and mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen, the French have tightened their defenses.

Where once the French could be seen on foot or on jeeps circulating through much of west Beirut, they now patrol only in their own areas and mostly for their own security. Permission for reporters to cover French activities has been suspended on direct orders from Paris.

An order to move out of Beirut could be implemented by the force here in less than a week. An order to get out immediately can be carried out in a matter of hours, but would force the contingent to leave behind or destroy a lot of material.

The French position at the port ensures the evacuation route.

Rafsanjani warns on American intervention

LONDON (R) — A key spokesman for Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Sunday night Iran saw no hope of successful mediation in the Gulf war and warned of "catastrophe" if the United States sought to intervene in the conflict.

The Iranian national news agency IRNA quoted Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying in a Radio and television interview that Iran was ready to hear new peace proposals, but "such efforts could not resolve any problems."

In a major policy statement, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), said the Iranian Navy would close the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf if the United States intervened in the 41-month-old war with Iraq.

"A major part of our naval forces are committed to secure the Persian Gulf, instead of fighting with Iraq," the agency received in London, quoted him as saying.

"If necessary, these forces will be used to deprive the Gulf of security," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

He described U.S. intervention as very improbable but added: "In the event the U.S. does intervene in the war, it will face such a catastrophe that it will go down in history as a memorable event."

Tehran has said repeatedly it would close the strait, through which one-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil supplies pass, if Iraq disrupted Iranian oil exports.

Amid reports of increased U.S., British and French naval activity near the strait, Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Saturday Iran would blockade the Gulf if there were any attempt to prevent Iranian vessels using it.

Palestinians stay in PSP-held areas despite Israeli air raids

BHAMDOUN, Lebanon (R) — Palestinian commandos say they do not intend to withdraw from the mountains east of Beirut, despite repeated Israeli air raids to flush them out and opposition from the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias which control the area.

A PSP officer in the hill resort of Bhamdoun, target of the majority of recent Israeli attacks, said most Palestinians had already moved out of his area and the rest should follow. He declined to say exactly how many commandos remained there.

The officer refused to let reporters visit Palestinian positions in the town, which was captured by the Druze from Falangist militias last September and is now deserted except for a few gunmen wandering the rubble-strewn streets.

But at a base further east in the Bekaa Valley, an officer of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), known as Abul Izz, said his men remained in their positions in Bhamdoun and nearby Druze-held areas.

Speaking in a cramped office with posters of PFLP-GC war dead on the walls, Abul Izz said: "These men were there during the Israeli invasion. There is no intention of withdrawing them at present."

Victories by opposition militias over the Lebanese army this month seemed to offer the Palestinians a chance to return to their former strongholds in West Beirut, which they were forced to evacuate after a 11-week Israeli siege in 1982.

The opposition militias, traditional allies of the Palestinians, seized control of west Beirut and parts of the mountains. This opened up a safe route between the Bekaa Valley, where most of the Palestinian commandos now in Lebanon are based, and the capital.

Israel immediately warned the militias against allowing the commandos back by bombing Palestinian positions in the mountains and sending armoured columns up to opposition front lines 20 kilometres south of Beirut.

Opposition sources said the PSP militia in the mountains and the Shi'ite Muslims in west Beirut, aware of the risk of Israeli retaliation, ordered that no armed Palestinians should be allowed to return to Beirut.

Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri said Palestinian and Lebanese opposition agreed on this at a meeting in Damascus.

The Druze officer in Bhamdoun said: "The Palestinians did prepare to move to Beirut. But the discussions which took place in Damascus prevented that."

Abul Izz said his men would not go back to Beirut. Abu Moussa, one of the leaders of the pro-Syrian faction of the biggest guerrilla group, Fateh, said the same in a newspaper interview last week.

But there are signs that Palestinians have been trying to take at least some advantage of the opposition militia successes. Opposition sources said that nine days ago some PFLP-GC men slipped through PSP-held territory as far as the coastal town of Naame, just south of Beirut. Israeli planes bombed a sawmill there on Feb. 19.

Abul Izz said it was possible that some fighters might have been moving through PSP territory, for instance near the army-held town of Souq Al Gharb southeast of Beirut.

But he said the aim of this would have been "to reach the Israeli enemy and not to fight the Lebanese army or other Lebanese forces... our first and last aim is to fight the Zionist enemy."

He said some commandos might also have gone, unarmed, to west Beirut to visit their families in Palestinian refugee camps there.

But he denied statements by the Israelis and sources close to the Lebanese army that thousands of Palestinian fighters had gone back to Beirut.

Lebanese opposition leader says U.S. withdrawal ends 'Falangist adventure'

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese opposition leader was quoted Monday as saying the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut meant the end of an "adventure" for militants close to President Amin Gemayel.

Marwan Hamadeh, close aide of Druze leader Walid Junblatt, told the magazine Monday Morning that the Falangist Party, founded by Gemayel's father Pierre, had "gambled on foreign intervention to come to power, and then again to get a firm grip on that power."

He said the Falangists came to

power, by seeing Mr. Gemayel elected president, after Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 and hit Palestinian commandos and Lebanese opposition militias. Mr. Gemayel had then relied on American support to rule.

"When we heard about President Reagan's about-face on the presence of U.S. Marines in Beirut, we knew this was the end of the Falangist adventure," Mr. Hamadeh said.

He condemned the agreement Mr. Gemayel's government reached with Israel last May, saying the Americans had "overpushed their

luck" by "imposing on our country an agreement that totally contradicts our sovereignty and our Arab identity and commitments."

The agreement commits Israeli troops to withdraw from South Lebanon, but Syria and Lebanese opposition groups oppose it because it gives Israel a role in policing the south and has some of the features of a peace treaty.

President Gemayel, weakened by opposition militia victories over the Lebanese army and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Beirut, was reported Monday by newspapers to be ready to cancel the treaty.

Marine pullout leaves Gemayel weaker than ever

By Terry A. Anderson
Associated Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon — The U.S. Marine pullout Sunday leaves President Amin Gemayel weaker than ever politically and militarily, with pressure increasing from all sides — Falangists, Lebanese opposition, Syrians and Israelis.

Only the French remain of the four Western powers Gemayel had hoped would help keep him in power. His army has fallen apart, with 40 per cent of the active troops refusing to fight or defecting outright.

His capital is once again divided. Chances for a withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli occupation forces seem almost non-existent. Even the most senior and respected of Saudi Arabian mediators have been unable to come up with a plan that has any chance of succeeding.

The opposition groups, especially the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shi'ites, seem content for the

moment with the victories they have gained — the collapse of much of the army, control of west Beirut, the central mountains and a large chunk of coast to the south.

PSP Leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite Leader Nabih Berri seem to be waiting to see if the pressure they have put on Mr. Gemayel is enough to bring him to heel.

It is not, it is only a question of time before they inflict another humiliation on the president — a major attack on the Lebanese army, at Souk Al Gharb, perhaps, or an attack from the south aimed directly at the shell-damaged Presidential Palace or Defence Ministry.

Either could be the final blow for Mr. Gemayel.

The president's options are few, and range from distasteful to impossible.

Any military action by the remnants of the Lebanese army could only make the crisis worse. The 11,000 or 12,000 still-loyal soldiers in the army are demoralised.

The best unit left to Mr. Gemayel, the U.S.-trained 8th Brigade, is locked into the defence of Souk Al Gharb.

The defeat or disintegration of the brigade, whose Muslims have mostly remained loyal while those in other units refuse to fight, would not only mean the almost certain loss of the Presidential Palace and the Defence Ministry in the eastern suburbs below the Souk Al Gharb ridge, it would remove any shred of credibility the army has left.

Even officers in the 8th Brigade admit they cannot hold forever. Under daily shelling and the threat of all-out attack, holding only a small stretch of ridge above Beirut, eventually they will collapse.

Politically, Mr. Gemayel is in worse straits. Any action he can take will anger his supporters, his opponents, the Syrians or the Israelis.

Mr. Gemayel's top officials have been trying in vain to work out political compromises on

three fronts simultaneously — a cease-fire, a dialogue on reform with his Lebanese opponents, and some kind of movement on the problem of getting the Israeli and Syrian occupation armies out of the country.

Syria, Mr. Junblatt, Mr. Berri and the various Falangist opposition groups agree on one demand — complete and unconditional abrogation of the U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal agreement signed with Israel last May 17.

For Syria, it is the one stated demand, one they say is non-negotiable. Nothing else can be discussed until the agreement goes.

But if Mr. Gemayel gives in, even if he gets a price such as a Syrian commitment to leave Lebanon if the pact is canceled, Israel has vowed it will stay in southern Lebanon.

For Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri, the May 17 pact is not the most important point.

Clashes in south show Lebanese hostility towards Israeli Army

MAARAKE, Lebanon (AP) — The growing tensions between Shi'ite Muslims and the Israeli army in South Lebanon exploded into violence again last week, this time in the narrow streets of this dusty hilltop town.

A teen-age boy was killed and at least 16 other villagers were injured Friday when Israeli troops entered Maarake and sealed off the village for 11 hours, according to residents and records at a nearby hospital.

The villagers admit to throwing stones at the Israelis and say the soldiers responded with bullets, tear gas and smoke grenades as the Israelis deployed throughout the village and searched the houses.

The Israeli military spokesman said two villagers were injured by gunfire and several others arrested.

"What happened in Maarake is a lesson for what will happen all over South Lebanon," Daoud Daoud, the region's top official of Amal, a Shi'ite political and paramilitary organisation, said in an interview Sunday. "All the villages are like volcanoes, with the fire burning under the ashes, ready to explode."

Israel's army is attacked nearly every day in predominantly Shi'ite South Lebanon, and residents attribute most of the attacks in recent months to Shi'ites — not to the remnants of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

whose South Lebanon power base was overrun by the 1982 Israeli invasion.

At the same time, Israeli government and military officials have spoken of the need to deal with the Shi'ites to find an effective military force that will help guarantee the security of Israel's northern border and pave the way for an eventual Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Mr. Daoud, who was interviewed in the village of Abbassiyeh four kilometres northwest of Maarake, charged that Israel was ruining its chances for peace by actions such as the one in Maarake.

Maarake, with a population of about 2,000, has long been an uncomfortable place for outsiders. It is a clanish town, where a half-dozen surnames such as Saad, Roumia and Juraidi predominate and people often have a hard time explaining exactly how they are related to each other after generations of intermarriage.

The PLO, which maintained a major stronghold at Tyre only nine kilometres west of Maarake, tended to avoid the village after a few clashes, residents recalled.

"We didn't allow the PLO here and we don't want the Israelis coming into our homes, either," said Mohammad, who declined to identify himself further.

According to Amal officials in Maarake and in Tyre, residents of

this village decided 110 days ago to post sentries around the village and try to prevent the Israelis from entering.

"The village is cautious," Mr. Daoud said. "They have done this from time to time over the past 11 years, against the Palestinians, against the Israelis."

Mohammad, one of about 40 Amal members or supporters who converged when a reporter entered the village with an Amal political officer who used the code name of Abu Hassan, said:

"One month ago, the Israelis started coming here in the middle of the night. Two weeks ago they came back, they went into the houses, they used bad words when they spoke to the women. So we started keeping vigils."

Maarake lies within the area of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), but there are no UNIFIL posts inside the village.

The Israelis, however, entered the village about 3 a.m. last Friday, residents said. An Israeli military spokesman, in a brief statement on the episode, said the Israelis shot and wounded two villagers when the soldiers' safety was threatened by an angry crowd.

But throughout Maarake, residents said 17-year-old Mahmoud Abdulhadi Khalil was killed after being shot three times in the stomach. U.N. officials said they were told by hospital personnel that Khalil was killed.

Marine base unprotected U.S. paper says

WILMINGTON, North Carolina (AP) — Camp Lejeune, the home base of the U.S. Marine contingent off the coast of Lebanon, is virtually unprotected against the kind of terrorist truck-bombing that killed 299 American and French troops in Beirut, a newspaper reports.

The Wilmington Morning Star said Monday that its reporters entered the base without passes through gates routinely open to traffic. The reporters, driving two vans laden with empty boxes to simulate explosives, were unchallenged entering the base or while on it, the newspaper said.

To show how easily the base can be infiltrated by outsiders, the reporters taped to the underside of the toilet tank top in a bathroom in the home of a senior 2nd Division officer and atop a locker in the women's restroom on the second floor of 2nd Division headquarters.

Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gray Jr., commander of the 2nd Division from which the Marine force was chosen, said the Marines were aware of the newspaper's investigation but decided to let it proceed as a counterterrorism exercise.

"We were aware of the plan from the early stages," he said, adding that the information came from military intelligence as well as Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) state and local law enforcement officials.

Gen. Gray said there are security measures on the base which are not apparent and that the Marines did not want to invest the time, money and manpower to counter something that was not an actual threat to the base.

However, the newspaper quoted a source with the FBI in Wilmington as saying that the bureau had no knowledge of any such investigation into the newspaper's undertaking.

The empty boxes in each of the vans could have held enough dynamite to seriously damage a building if the vans penetrated the interior, an explosives expert with the Wilmington Police Department said.

At no time did the investigative team encounter concrete-filled barrels, concrete barriers, bomb-sniffing dogs or other security measures like those put in place at the White House and other government buildings in Washington, D.C.

FBI Director William H. Webster testified at a congressional hearing earlier this month that the bureau has been "an increased propensity on the part of terrorist groups to plan and carry out terrorist acts in the United States."

A detailed account of how the base was penetrated was given to Marine Corps officials at the conclusion of the investigation.

Maj. Gen. Donald J. Fulham, base commander, told the Morning Star in a discussion of Camp Lejeune security after the investigation that he is aware it is possible for vehicles to enter the base without passes.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
17:30	Children's Programs
18:05	Children's Programs
19:00	Programme on Sport
19:10	Programme on Sport
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Documentary on Iran-Iraq war
22:30	Cinema "Na"
23:15	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy: Barney Miller
21:00	101 Great Paintings
21:30	Documentary: The Jewels in the Crown — Eps. 7
22:00	News in English
22:15	Play of the Week: Noddy
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM. 9.00 UH. FM	(partly on 95.0 KHz. SW)
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Morning Show
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	Science Fiction
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Ten
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Evening Show
20:00	News Summary
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
22:30	Evening Show
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Evening Show
24:00	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* "Portraits of Landscapes from the Middle East" by Wolfgang Tietz at the Goethe Institute at 9:00 a.m.	
* Paintings by Saleh Khalil Abu Shadi at the Alia Art Gallery at 5:00 p.m.	
* Children's exhibition at the theatre of the Department of Culture and Arts.	
* Paintings by Ahmad Na'wash at the University of Jordan's Library at 11:00 a.m.	
* Turkish Carpet exhibition at 10 a.m.: paintings by Sabahat Rashdan; and photos by Osman Akuz at the San Rock Hotel.	
MUSIC	
* Turkish folk music programme at 9:30 p.m. at the San Rock Hotel.	
FILM	
* "Soviet Film Week" starts at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre	Tel. 6611267
American Centre	44371
American Centre Library	41820
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	37777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Husseini Youth City	667181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	643555
MUSEUMS	
Follies: Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also movies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:05	Cairo (MS)
09:05	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Oubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Kuwait (Tunisian Air)
09:30	Lebanon (RJ)
09:45	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
10:00	Damascus (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40	Kuwait (KU)
10:50	Cairo (RJ)
11:00	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
11:00	Larnaca (RJ)
11:00	Amsterdam (KLM)
11:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
11:15	Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
11:30	Baghdad (IA)
11:35	London, Paris (RJ)
11:40	Tripoli (RJ)
11:45	Cairo (MS)
11:50	Athens (OAG)
12:00	Rome, Damascus (Alitalia)
12:00	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
12:00	Cairo (RJ)
12:05	Baghdad (RJ)
12:15	Cairo (MS)

DEPARTURES:

05:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:30	Damascus (RJ)
06:40	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
08:05	Aqaba (RJ)
10:30	Tripoli (RJ)
10:45	Cairo, Tunis (Tunisian Air)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (RJ)
12:10	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:30	Rome, Madrid (RJ)
12:45	Larnaca (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (MS)
15:40	Kuwait (KU)
19:30	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Baghdad (IA)

20:05	Cairo (MS)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Oubai (RJ)
20:45	Cairo (RJ)
21:00	Baghdad (RJ)
22:00	Cairo (RJ)
22:05	Cairo (MS)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	68.51 / 68.9
Dutch guilder	124.22 / 124.9
Egyptian pound	319.37 / 323.3
French franc	45.6 / 45.9
Irish dollar	364 / 371.6
Italian lire (for 100)	22.6 / 22.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	158.8 / 159.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1269 / 1271.3
Lebanese lira	60.5 / 61.3
Omani rial	1070 / 1078.3
Qatari riyal	105.9 / 106.4
Saudi riyal	101.8 / 102
Swiss franc	47.1 / 47.4
Swiss franc	170 / 171
Syrian lira	54 / 54.7
UAE dirham	100.8 / 101.5
U.K. sterling pound	543.2 / 546.5
U.S. dollar	370.9 / 372.5
W. German mark	140.4 / 141.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be dry and warm, with easterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C	
Amman	6/20
Aqaba	14/26
Desert	3/19
Jordan Valley	15/25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent. Aqaba 27

Freij calls on PLO, Jordan to form joint political framework

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, Monday called on Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to form a joint political framework which would include a political dialogue with all parties concerned including Israel to solve the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Freij, who arrived in Amman Monday en route to Australia, the U.S., England, and France whose governments have issued official invitations to him to visit, warned that time is working against the Palestinians and a lack of joint political movement would continue to create more obstacles to a comprehensive solution as manifested in Israel's stepped up settlement policy.

"If we lose the land, what will be left to negotiate about?" he said. The mayor told the Jordan Times that the Middle East conflict cannot be solved through military means but only through political talks, mutual recognition by the PLO and Israel and negotiations between the two.

Tragic thinking

Mr. Freij said that what is tragic about Arab thinking is that we expect an Israeli initiative to solve the Palestinian issue. "This will never happen and thus we have to face reality and challenge Israel with peace intentions," he said. He went on to say that the Arabs should convince world public opinion of the seriousness of their political dialogue and political negotiations should be directed at reaching a political solution and ensuring security for all the peoples of the region.

Asked what will be the case if Israel refuses to enter peace negotiations, Mr. Freij said that world public opinion would totally condemn the Israeli policy.

Arab divisions

Mr. Freij said that the Arab differences must disappear because "they only serve Israel's interests and policies, and hence enable it to continue its dominance over the occupied Arab territories and consequently to Judaize them with a view to annexing the Arab lands to the state of Israel."

A rebellion inside Fatah (PLO Chairman Arafat's power base) which erupted last May and the

unexpected visit of the PLO chairman to Cairo last December have provoked a controversy about his leadership of the organisation.

But Mr. Freij expressed strong support for Mr. Arafat's leadership and maintained that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"People in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have for him the highest consideration and respect and we wish him sincerity and understanding in forging a new co-operation with His Majesty King Hussein."

Mr. Arafat said Sunday that Jordanians and Palestinians are one family and that the members of one family are partners in danger and fate, Mr. Freij reminded.

Occupied peoples

On the reaction of the people under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the Jordanian-PLO talks which started Sunday, Mr. Freij said that there is a "near consensus" supporting the talks. Calls had been issued to both parties urging the necessity of reaching a joint agreement because the failure of the talks, which were terminated last April, "adversely affected the morale of the citizens who cannot take any further such shocks," he said.

Mr. Freij, before leaving Amman Friday for Australia, will meet several officials in Jordan.

Mr. Freij's tour will last for almost two months during which he will meet foreign ministers of the countries to which he will visit as well as with other high-ranking officials. Discussion with them, he said, will focus on the Palestinian situation under occupation and the people's future aspirations.



Elias Freij

Azar signs two phosphate supply contracts with Italian companies

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Director-General Wasef Azar has signed two contracts with Italian companies under which they will purchase 70,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates in 1984, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The contracts were concluded during a visit to Europe by Mr. Azar, who returned here Sunday, which took in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

Marketing the Jordanian phosphates in the GDR was also among the subjects Mr. Azar discussed with a number of its companies, Petra added.

Mr. Azar said that he took part in the seminar which was org-

anised by the Arab-West German Friendship Society, where he outlined JPMC's marketing policy, the characteristics of Jordanian phosphates, and the potential for using it in German industries.

Mr. Azar also pointed out that the Jordanian government gives priority in awarding contracts to companies which assist in marketing Jordanian phosphates in their countries, provided that the quality of the work to be implemented is good and prices offered are competitive.

The seminar, Mr. Azar further added, affirmed the new policy of Jordan in the area of trade which, he said, is based on both importing and exporting, and which seeks to reduce Jordan's chronic balance of trade deficit.



Wasef Azar

Nominations open to fill Jerusalem seat

AMMAN (Petra) — The Parliament's General Secretariat has begun accepting nominations for the vacant seat in the Jerusalem area constituency for the Lower House of Parliament.

The seat became vacant after the death of its member Mr. Emil Ghouri who passed away Friday, Feb. 18.

The seat will be filled through elections by the 51 member Lower House of Parliament, of whom 29 are West Bankers, and 22 from the East Bank.

The remaining eight vacant seats in the East Bank constituencies will be filled through by-elections which are to take place on March 12.

Meanwhile, six candidates have so far nominated themselves for the vacant seat, according to Al Oustour Arabic daily newspaper.

These candidates are Mr. George Nazha, Mr. Fuad Faraj, Mr. Oustandi Hanna Theodory, Mr. Basem Mubarak, Dr. Suhail Khouri and Mr. Nabil Haddadin.

Envoy: British firms ready to renovate rail stations

AMMAN (Petra) — The British ambassador to Jordan, Alan Urwick, said some British companies are willing to update and finance the work on the railway stations in Jordan.

Mr. Urwick was speaking at a meeting Monday with Transport Minister Taher Hikmat.

Mr. Hikmat also reviewed Monday bilateral relations in the field of transport with the ambassador from Bahrain, Abdul Aziz Al Hassan, and the ambassador of Lebanon, Samir Rhaica, during separate meetings.

UDD receives low cost housing applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Urban Development Department (UDD) has started receiving applications from Jordanian citizens wishing to acquire housing units built by the UDD, according to the department's director, Or. Hisam Al Zaghra.

He said that housing projects being built at Marka, Ruseifa and Oweimeh are for low-income families.

In Marka, UDD is building 688 units, in Ruseifa 882 and in Oweimeh, 1,205 housing units expected to be ready for occupancy in September, October and December of this year respectively, Dr. Zaghra said.

He said that most of the units

Sinochin agrees to buy 55,000 tonnes of fertiliser

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Fertilisers Industry Company (JFIC) has signed an agreement with the Chinese Chemical Export and Import Corporation (Sinochin) under which the JFIC will sell the Chinese company 55,000 tonnes of diammonium phosphate fertiliser to be packed in bags and shipped during April and May.

The signing of the agreement took place during a visit to a JFIC delegation to the People's Republic of China last week.

JFIC director-general, Dr. Mahmoud Wardi, said that this agreement is the fourth such contract signed with Sinochin since production started at the Jordanian fertilisers complex in Aqaba in June 1982.

The last agreement for the sale of 50,000 tonnes of fertiliser was signed in June of last year.

JFIC shipped 20,000 tonnes of this amount at the end of last year and will ship the remaining quantity next month.

Booklet updates Jordan's tax investment regulations

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Foreign businessmen looking for up-to-date information in English on Jordan's taxation and investment regulations have a concise and accurate new publication to meet their needs.

A 34-page booklet entitled "Tax and Investment Profile, Jordan" published by Saba & Co. Touche Ross International, is the latest and most up-to-date offering of its kind.

The booklet includes comprehensive information required by a foreign business looking to do business in Jordan. It has a full rundown of relevant regulations about investment incentives, free zones and industrial estates, regional offices, real estates, agency laws, restrictions on foreign investors and businesses in the country, labour laws, local financing capabilities and trends, and exchange controls.

This is prefaced by general information about the land, people, and currency of Jordan, sources of business information, and a brief review of the current and previous economic and social development plans.

The mechanics of establishing a business in Jordan are treated in

detail, including the different kinds of companies allowed, accounting and auditing requirements, partnerships and joint ventures with foreign shareholders.

A detailed review of the tax system of Jordan concludes the booklet, covering both personal and corporate taxation under the new tax law that came into effect in 1982. This section lists all the deductions and exemptions permitted under the law, and discusses such issues as double taxation, withholding taxes, tax treatment of losses, and the assorted other taxes other than income tax payable by individuals and corporations in the country.

Several other similar booklets have appeared in Jordan over the years, including ones published by Citibank and the Amman Chamber of Industry. The new booklet by Saba & Co. Touche Ross International becomes the most up-to-date, and should be a valuable guide to foreign businessmen and companies looking to do business in the country.

The booklet is available from the Amman office of the Saba & Co., the Arab World's oldest accounting, tax and consulting firm, or from any Touche Ross International office around the world.

'Israeli exploitation of Arab water much neglected'

Hassan: Symposium helps highlight water as issue

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A two-day international symposium entitled "Israel and Arab Waters" concluded here Sunday at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office where participants discussed Israel's exploitation of Arab water resources, Israel's water projects and their repercussions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the impact of Israel's water policy on Jordan.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Jordan, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who inaugurated the symposium, said that over the past three decades Israel has tapped Arab water resources.

Regrettably, he continued, as we look towards the development of the 80's, we find that water issues have not been given the significance or the priority which they deserve as a result, few papers have been presented regionally over issues related to the use of water and interdisciplinary questions relating to food and water security.

Prince Hassan said that this symposium will produce some very interesting reading. "We hope", he continued, that this is the first step in a series of similar seminars both in the Arab and the international context.

Israeli exploitation

On the impact of Israeli exploitation of water resources in the area, Prince Hassan said that the issues were clearly summarised in the context of Israel's economic exploitation in the occupied ter-

ritories. He said that to Israel, the occupied territories represent \$2 to 3 billion of annual national income which forms 20 per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP) which, he added, used to be \$4 billion with the oil income of the Sinai Peninsula.

Prince Hassan told Radio Jordan that Israel continues to occupy and exploit the Arab territories including their water resources.

Of course, he added, one cannot speak of a settlement related to water alone. A comprehensive settlement would have to include a clear-sighted view of the management of natural resources as a whole, and such a view can only be assisted by impartial and objective third party analysis and recommendations.

Prince Hassan pointed out that it is very difficult at this stage of "irrational exploitation" to consider the possibilities of a solution to the Arab-Israeli issue coming from Arabs and Israelis alone. Hence the objective perspective of such an international symposium holds such great importance.

Speaking at the symposium, Prince Hassan said that since the early 50's, Israel has drawn up plans to direct the water of the Jordan River and its tributaries in order to irrigate the Naqab desert in southern Palestine and to settle Jews in that region.

In occupying the West Bank and the Golan Heights, which is a flagrant violation of international principles, Israel has thus been able to control the Jordan River and thwart any Arab project for exploiting water resources, Prince Hassan said.

He added that what is happening in the West Bank at present provides the best proof of Israel's intentions. It has so far built 165 settlements in the West Bank and confiscated half the lands of that territory.

Prince Hassan called on Arab leaders to co-ordinate their plans and to mobilise their resources to confront these threats. "We have to realise that the time factor is against the Arabs and benefits only Israel and its own plans in our region," he added.

Attending the symposium organised by the London-based Arab Research Centre in co-operation with Yarmouk University, were experts on water from Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon and the United States as well as representatives from the National Planning Council (NPC), the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Arab Research Council and the Water Authority of Jordan.

Anani seeks to boost domestic tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani called for the promotion of domestic tourism and the developing of its resources through co-operation among all the tourist bodies, pointing out that Jordanian tourists who travel abroad spend annually between JD 60-70 million.

Dr. Anani, who was opening the meeting of the Jordan Travel Agents Association general committee held Monday, also stressed the need to intensify efforts to discuss the framework of co-operation among official bodies to

exploit touristic resources in Jordan.

Also speaking at the meeting was Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar who outlined study prepared by the ministry about travel and tourism offices in Jordan. He affirmed that there is an urgent need for co-operation and co-ordination with the tourism sector.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar said that the study, which took in 140 travel and tourism offices in Jordan, revealed that these offices are facing numerous problems among which

are: Strong competition; undeveloped tourism infrastructure; shortage of skilled staff in the tourism industry, as well as the lack of co-operation among parties concerned with tourism.

There were 828 employees in the travel offices covered by the study of which 85 per cent are Jordanians, Dr. Abdul Jabbar added.

The society president, Yasser Abu Al Saud, also reviewed the society's annual report for the first year of its activities as well as the role in settling problems facing travel and tourism offices.

Rail feasibility study on way

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Hijaz Railway Department (HRO) is currently conducting a feasibility study on a project designed to facilitate transport links with Queen Aila International Airport.

A department spokesman said that HRO is studying the possibility of transporting fuel oil from the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company in Zarqa to the airport, south of Amman, and transporting goods that arrive at the airport to Amman by rail.

Social security provisions to be explained in Gulf

AMMAN (Petra) — Application of the Social Security Corporation's (SSC) law to Jordanians working abroad and ways of expediting this will be discussed at meetings to be held between Director-General of the Social Security Corporation Farhi 'Obeid and Jordanians working in certain Gulf states.

Mr. 'Obeid, who is accompanied by a two-man delegation, Sunday started a Gulf tour which will take him to Qatar,

the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. He will also travel to Saudi Arabia but not as part of the same tour.

During the visits, he will discuss with Jordanian expatriates working there the provisions of the SSC law.

Jordanians working in some Gulf countries had earlier requested to be provided with details about the SSC law and many of them have also asked to be covered by the SSC law voluntarily.



Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity Mahdi Al 'Obeidi (top of table on right) Monday chairs a meeting of the body's financial and monetary committee (Petra photo)

CAEU body reviews Arab financing

AMMAN (Petra) — The financial and monetary committee of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) resumed its meetings here Monday and discussed an analytical study of the taxation systems in some Arab countries as well as the role of Arab and international financial institutions in financing the Arab economic development projects, according to CAEU general-secretariat officials.

The officials added that the committee will conclude its meeting Tuesday by issuing a number of recommendations in preparation for submitting them to the ministerial meeting of Arab

economic unity agreement countries scheduled to start in Amman during the first week of June.

The committee meeting opened Sunday at the CAEU headquarters.

Addressing the members of the committee who represent seven Arab states, CAEU's Secretary-General Mahdi Al Obeidi said that the work of the committee constitutes the basis for Arab financial analysis and contributes to finding solutions to various Arab monetary problems.

The general subject of the contribution of financial and monetary institutions to Arab economic development is in keeping with the CAEU's plans to bolster Arab economic integration, Dr. Obeidi added.

Also addressing the opening session was CAEU Assistant Secretary-General Mohammad Al Sharif who reviewed the council's endeavours to promote Arab economic unity.

Members of the committee comprise representatives from Iraq, Kuwait, North Yemen, South Yemen, Palestine, Syria and Jordan in addition to the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development.

etary institutions to Arab economic development is in keeping with the CAEU's plans to bolster Arab economic integration, Dr. Obeidi added.

Also addressing the opening session was CAEU Assistant Secretary-General Mohammad Al Sharif who reviewed the council's endeavours to promote Arab economic unity.

Members of the committee comprise representatives from Iraq, Kuwait, North Yemen, South Yemen, Palestine, Syria and Jordan in addition to the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ajlouni to attend Arab ministers talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian medical team, led by Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni, will take part in the meeting of the Arab health ministers executive council scheduled to be held in Damascus on March 4. On the agenda of the several day conference will be the health situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Arab Fund for Health Development, giving protection from radiation as well as medical aid to Lebanon.

Relations with Ireland established

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the establishment of diplomatic relations with Ireland at the non-resident representation level.

Prince Ra'd briefed at Water Authority

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid Monday visited the Water Authority and met its Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani. Mr. Keilani briefed Prince Ra'd on the authority's activities and the projects it is currently carrying out, in addition to the projects which it intends to implement in the future.

Bashir visits agricultural projects in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Bashir Monday visited the agriculture department and agricultural projects in the Irbid Governorate and reviewed the situation in the governorate. The minister also inspected agricultural stations in Irbid and the agricultural research being conducted at these stations. Accompanying Mr. Bashir were the ministry under secretary, Or. Salem Al Lawzi, and a number of ministry officials.

Decree creates five new ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the promotion of Foreign Ministry officials to the rank of ambassador. Those elevated are: Khaled Obeidat, Sa'd Al Bataineh, Hassan Abu Ne'meh, Mazen Al Nashashibi and Saleh Al Kabarti.

Court fines trader in sub-standard food

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian merchant, Hanna Salameh, has been fined JO 200 by the military court for selling foodstuffs not fit for human consumption. The foodstuffs have been confiscated and destroyed. The court also sentenced Farouk Abdul Mun'eam Al Tuhami to six months in prison for forging a passport. The military governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

Mrs. 'Obeidat opens charity bazaar

AMMAN (Petra) — Mrs. Amal 'Obeidat, wife of the prime minister, Monday inaugurated the second charity bazaar of the Intermediate Community College. Revenues from the bazaar will be used to support the students fund at the college which grants loans and scholarships to those students excelling and in need.

Jordan Times

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 5714, Amman, Jordan
Telephone: 66324, 66325, Telex: 21497 ALBAI JO
Telegrams: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

The bitter irony

THERE is nothing surprising or unnatural about Israeli officials wishing failure for the talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in Amman this week. Also, there is nothing new or unexpected about statements from Damascus by radical Palestinian factions and the Fateh rebels denouncing the PLO chairman's talks in Jordan. It is ironic, however, to see once again where and how extremist views in both the Arab World and Israel converge on the same subject. Actually, the episode is more than ironic as far as Arabs are concerned: It is a tragic reminder of how desperate the situation in the Arab World has got to be.

Does it really please any Arab, much less the dedicated Palestinian, to have himself on the side of the Israeli extremists in opposing every sincere effort to regain the land and the rights in Palestine? Would it suit him to enter an alliance with Shamir and Sharon, albeit a temporary one, to prevent a natural agreement between Jordanians and Palestinians to save the occupied territories and their people before it is too late or impossible? How sure are the radical Arabs of their knowledge of the course of history and of the means they are employing to change it.

The Israelis seem to know exactly what they want: the land and all, including precisely the denunciations from Damascus against what Jordan and the PLO are trying to do here these days. Do Assad, Habbash and Abu Musa know what they want, as distinctly different from what they do or do not miss? They think of themselves the only Arab patriots — or what?

If the Arab radicals think that any agreement between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat would be a sell out to the Americans or the Israelis, then they are wrong, because Jordan and the PLO, merely by working jointly on the Palestinian problem and exploring every avenue to solve it, are proving in deeds, not empty rhetoric, their total dedication to and complete faith in their cause and justice. And, if this is not enough for the radicals, let them tell us what they themselves have achieved for the Palestinian people, in the long years that we all have lived through.

A slanging match this should not be, for Arabs have had enough of games and rhetoric already. The lesson should be in knowing what your enemy wants and in foiling his designs, not in entering an alliance with him, wittingly or unwittingly, temporarily or otherwise.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Joint steps needed

THE ALRA'I between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat do not mark a new start in relations but rather a resumption of negotiations that were suspended 10 months ago. Over the past 10 months the PLO and Jordan maintained contacts, and the two sides exchanged views on future actions.

Jordanians and Palestinians resume their talks under the umbrella of the same aspirations and goals and within a framework of understanding that Israel's threat to the occupied lands and their people are harming Jordanians and Palestinians alike.

Therefore, both sides must agree on joint steps to abort Zionist plans, must deepen their mutual relationship and strengthen their co-operation in view of the coming stage and in the light of developments in the Arab region.

Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan is for talks with intimate people and kinsmen on the best means for reaching an acceptable formula for the future, and we hope that the two sides will succeed in their endeavours and achieve the Arab people's aspirations.

Al Dustour: A Jordanian-Palestinian concern

THE RESUMPTION of Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue assumes a very special importance in the light of current developments in the Middle East region and the difficult circumstances which the PLO has gone through over the past few months. The eyes and hearts of Palestinians and Jordanians on both banks of the River Jordan look with hope to these talks and expect to hear the encouraging results, as the outcome may well lay down the basis for a solution to the Palestine problem.

The Jordanian and Palestinian people are both concerned with the results of these talks because of the impact of the Palestine problem on their present and future. We hope that the two sides will arrive at a formula in the light of which steps for future action can be taken. It is a joint responsibility as the two peoples face the same challenges and have common goals.

Sawt Al Shaab: A formula should be reached

BOTH JORDANIANS and Palestinians are now faced with the problem of finding means for breathing life into the Palestine problem, the central Middle East issue. The negotiators in Amman are at the present busy trying to lay down the basis for a formula which would serve as a nucleus of a joint Arab stand. They are trying to find a way by which to secure the interests of the Jordanians and the Palestinians alike.

The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is backed by cohesion and a firm and sound unity between the two peoples on both banks of the River Jordan. A joint Jordanian-Palestinian move along the path of solving the Palestinian issue will signify the start of a pan-Arab action and represents a beacon that can light the way for the future generations.

The talks in Amman reflect the two sides' concern to maintain the struggle for liberating Palestine and regaining Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

How do we relate to our bubble?

By Rami G. Khouri

FOR THE past month, I have followed with great interest, and emotion, the story of a 12-year-old American boy named David, who died a few days ago and was buried in his home town in Texas.

He had spent almost his entire life, from the day he was born, living in a sterile plastic bubble, a protective cocoon that kept all germs away from him. He required this protection because he was born with a rare disease that prevented him from producing the cells that provide immunity against the normal range of germs that we are exposed to.

Two weeks ago, he was removed from his plastic bubble because he had to be treated for some complications that arose after bone marrow from his sister was transplanted into his body, in an attempt to give him the immunity to disease that he lacked from birth.

The transplant failed. David did not acquire any immunity, and he finally died. It is difficult to enter into the emotions of a 12-year-old boy who spends his entire life in a restricted environment, then suddenly emerges from it into our everyday world. Who knows what he felt?

I was particularly struck by the fact that only earlier this month, at the age of 12, David kissed his mother for the first time in his life. How moving it must have been for both of them, to touch one another after a young boy's entire lifetime of dealing with other people through a barrier of plastic? How did the boy feel? How did the mother feel? How would any human react to that brief moment when a long, unnatural state of disassociation was finally shattered, and two organically related entities, so long and so art-

ificially separated, were reunited at last, even for a brief moment, even for only a short interlude before death separated them again forever?

A lifetime in a plastic bubble. Then two weeks free in the open air. Then death. That was the peculiar life of 12-year-old David.

Why do I bring this up in a Jordanian newspaper, when a top-level Palestinian delegation is in town talking with the Jordanian leadership, when American warships are shelling the mountains of Lebanon, when the south and east of Lebanon are under Israeli and Syrian control, when the political structure of Lebanon has disintegrated into a handful of self-assertive ethnic militias, when reports are coming out of the Iraq-Iran battlefronts of soldiers on both sides being killed in the tens of thousands, when Arabs entering or leaving

most Arab countries require exhausting preparation to make sure their papers are in order. If they can travel at all, when 1.2 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza see more and more of their land taken over by Israeli settlers, when Israel is preparing to forcibly move tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees from camps in the West Bank to new locations in the Jordan Valley, when Jordanian embassies and diplomats abroad are subjected to terror campaigns, when the prospects of an Arab summit taking place and actually achieving something positive are as remote as ever, and when the key Arab states on the front line with Israel do not talk to one another, do not have full diplomatic relations or even actively try to subvert one another?

David was a lucky boy in the

end, even if only for a brief while; because, eventually, he came out of his plastic bubble, kissed his mother, mixed with his family, touched the hands of his parents and his brothers and sisters, and lived for two weeks as a free child. For two weeks, he was free.

I wonder, as I look around the Arab World today: To which corresponding stage in the life of young David do we belong?

Are we trapped inside the plastic bubble, biologically alive but otherwise constrained and unable to live our lives fully, hoping for the day when the bubble is removed and we are free at last?

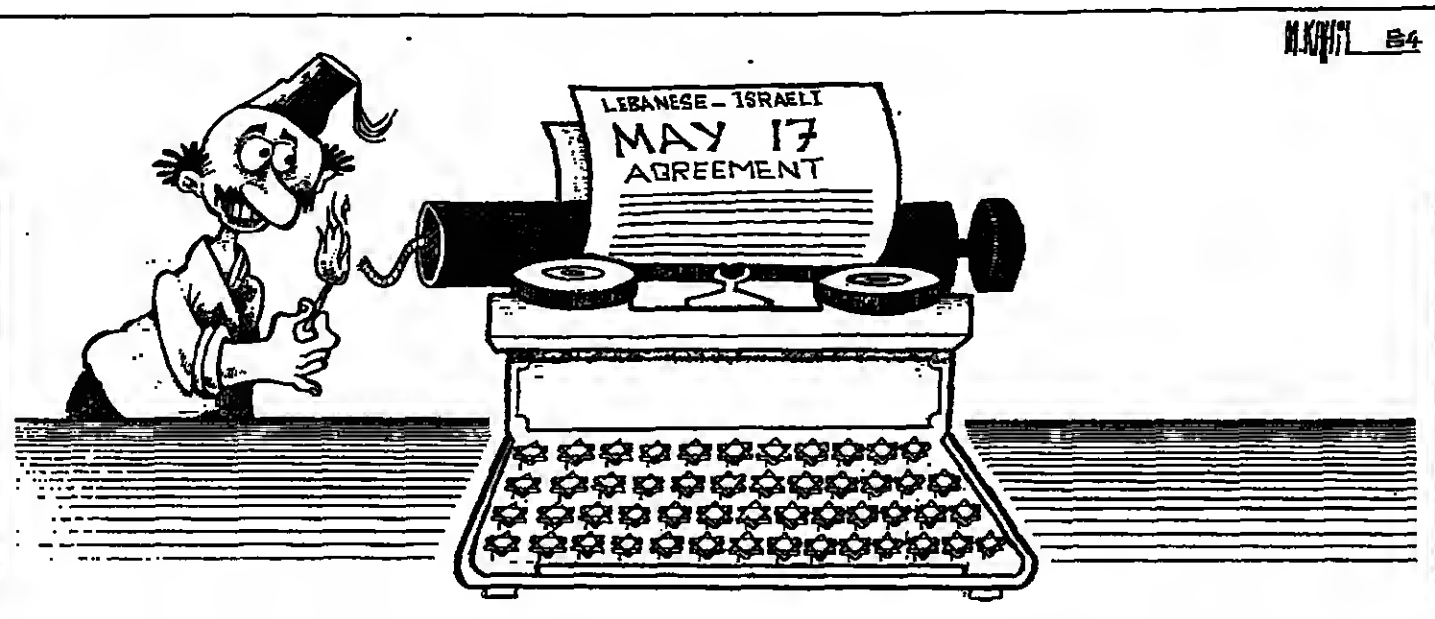
Are we finally out of the bubble for a short period of time, fighting a losing battle against death?

Or are we already dead and gone, leaving behind only the memories of a people who put

up a valiant struggle against formidable odds, but finally lost?

Is this such a terrible question to ask, or an inappropriate analogy to make? I don't think so, because the image refuses to go away, the image of millions of Arabs inside a protective bubble, artificially warding off the illnesses of the real world, looking forward to the day when they can shed the bubble, and be free, if even for only a brief period.

An even worse image sometimes appears: The millions of Arabs inside the bubble never achieve a state of temporary freedom. They are born in the bubble, live in it all of their lives, and finally die in it, forever protected from the outside world, having finally succumbed to their own deficiencies and weaknesses. What an awful thought.



Reagan needs a foreign policy lift

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and his advisers, battered politically and diplomatically by events in Lebanon, are trying to put their experiences there behind them as they look for a foreign policy achievement elsewhere in this presidential election year.

The problem, one foreign policy analyst told Reuters this week, is that "the potential fields of victory are hard to find" in the Middle East, Central America, Africa or anywhere else.

Mr. Reagan said before prospects for Lebanon's American-backed government appeared to collapse that a defeat there would damage U.S. credibility throughout the world and end any chances of an overall Middle East settlement.

Now, the administration is hoping this prediction does not come true.

Mr. Reagan told a news conference on Wednesday that efforts to help Lebanon were not over despite his decision to withdraw U.S. Marines from Beirut to ships offshore.

"As long as there is a chance for a peaceful solution, we are going to try and see if there is any contribution we can make," he said.

But implicit in statements by

Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and others is the suggestion that Lebanon is now viewed in the past tense, as a place the president once said was vital to U.S. security but now considered to its fate.

The most optimistic note Mr. Reagan made on Wednesday was his comment that "I don't think... you can say we have lost as yet (but) I know things don't look bright..."

He added in response to a question that the Marines might be sent back into Lebanon from U.S. warships offshore "if they could improve the possibility of carrying out their mission."

But U.S. officials said privately such a move would be unpopular at home and was highly unlikely in any circumstance, short of a threat to the lives of American diplomats and private citizens still in Lebanon.

Democratic presidential contenders are accusing Mr. Reagan, who announced last month that he is seeking a second four-year term in office, of a lack of leadership and of any real achievements in foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan's advisers concede the quick U.S. military victory over leftist forces in tiny Grenada last October is not likely to have much lasting impact on voters.

Nuclear arms control talks with

the Soviet Union, which had been under way almost continuously since 1968, are now frozen with little prospect of a thaw before the Nov. 6 elections.

Mr. Reagan's popularity may get a boost from his visit to China scheduled for April but benefits of the trip will be almost entirely in atmospherics rather than substance.

That leaves the Arab-Israeli conflict, Central America and Africa as the areas for possible achievements comparable to the strategic arms and Middle East peace treaties negotiated by Mr. Reagan's recent predecessors.

All are fraught with uncertainty.

Mr. Reagan's talk of reviving the Middle East peace process during visits last week by His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak seemed to be designed chiefly to distract public attention from the rapid collapse in Lebanon.

U.S. officials admit there is only a slim hope King Hussein will bring his crucial presence to the peace table with Israel.

They see even less chance that the Israelis will offer concessions on the key issues of Jewish settlements and Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In Central America, the military fortunes of El Salvador's

U.S.-backed government swing up and down, and the future of vital American financial aid appears heavily dependent on the outcome of a presidential election set for March 25.

A victory by Roberto d'Aubuisson, accused by some present and past U.S. officials of links with rightist death squads, would very likely produce a cut-off in military and economic assistance by the Congress in Washington.

U.S. hostility to the government of Nicaragua, which the administration accuses of seeking to spread its leftist revolution in the region, continues unabated despite plans to hold national elections there in November.

The one possible bright spot is in Africa, where U.S. efforts to bring about independence from South African rule for Namibia (South West Africa) appears to be making some headway.

But similar hopes have been raised in the past, only to be dashed by renewed fighting and a diplomatic impasse over South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops pull out of neighbouring Angola before Namibia is granted independence.

In any case a success in Namibia, however important to the area, would probably mean little to most American voters.

The real problem is with the U.S.

By Philip Geyelin

THE PROBLEM is not so much with Israel, which has an "admirable" way of attending to its own security interests by putting them first even when they work at cross-purposes with U.S. interests. The real problem is with the United States, which, by contrast, is all too often ready to subordinate its security interests to the will of Israel. Why this is so is no secret: the disproportionate influence of Israel's American friends on American politics is a well-established fact of American political life.

If it ought not to be so is perfectly demonstrated by the degree to which persistent permissiveness made the United States an accomplice in the plain failure of Israel's mission in Lebanon — just as it accounted in large measure for the failure of our own. Consider the if-onlys along the road to where we and the Israelis have now reached up.

If only the Israelis had not invaded Lebanon in the first place. If scarcely matters whether former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is right in claiming he got a green light from former Secretary of State Alexander Haig (which Mr. Haig denied). The point is that the United States had ample warning and flashed no red light. President Reagan's Special Envoy, Philip Habib, had negotiated an 11-month ceasefire across the Israeli-Lebanese border. It was holding firm when Israel seized upon the pretext of an assassination attempt against its ambassador in London as ground for entering Lebanon in full force. If this suited U.S. interests, why was Mr. Habib on his way to the area to try to build upon the ceasefire agreement at the very moment that the Israelis struck?

If only the Israelis had stuck to their original intention of destroying the PLO's Command Centre and clearing a 25-mile buffer zone in southern Lebanon instead of pressing on to hunt down PLO remnants in their West Beirut bastion. Plainly, Mr. Reagan appealed for "restraint." Instead,

Administration officials concede as much. Privately, they insist that rebuilding a better understanding by means of new "strategic co-operation arrangements" is their way of restoring leverage to Israel. That's a convenient argument.

But it only makes sense if the restoration process is accompanied by clear-eyed readiness on the U.S. side to make allowance for the possibility that every so often the American commitment to Israel includes an obligation to save Israel from itself — Washington Post.

what he got was an Israeli bombardment of west Beirut and the threat of a ground assault. Enter U.S. Marines and the Multinational Force to screen removal of PLO fighters by sea.

If only massacre in Sabra and Shatila had not created some obligation for "peace-keepers" to return. Whether the Israelis could have stopped the massacres in uncertain, what is certain to the satisfaction of an Israeli tribunal is that Israeli army commanders could have acted and did not.

If only the negotiation of the controversial May 17, 1983, Israeli agreement with Lebanon on an Israeli withdrawal had not dragged on for six months — more than enough time for the battered Syrian Armed Forces to be resupplied by the Soviet Union and the Syrian bargaining position greatly strengthened. By holding out for revisiting rights in southern Lebanon, the Israelis also gave Syria an easy excuse for not making good on its previous promises to withdraw.

The point of all this has nothing to do with being pro- or anti-Israel or with whether everything would have worked out if only the Syrians or the Lebanese "Muslims" had been less "beastly". The real point goes to the heart of the concept advanced by the Reagan administration of Israel as a "major strategic asset" to the United States. That concept was severely shaken, even before Lebanon, by Israel's bombing of Iraqi nuclear facilities and the annexation, in effect, of the Golan Heights.

Administration officials concede as much. Privately, they insist that rebuilding a better understanding by means of new "strategic co-operation arrangements" is their way of restoring leverage to Israel. That's a convenient argument.

But it only makes sense if the restoration process is accompanied by clear-eyed readiness on the U.S. side to make allowance for the possibility that every so often the American commitment to Israel includes an obligation to save Israel from itself — Washington Post.

Shipping in the Gulf declines as insurance rates soar

By Stephen Fidler
Reuter

BAHRAIN — From giant oil tankers to tiny dhows criss-crossing the waterway from the Arab Gulf states to Iran, shipping in the Gulf is in decline.

Shipping experts in the region say that although the Gulf is still an important waterway, the world oil glut has meant a fall in its significance as an international trading route.

As a result, the impact of a Gulf blockade, repeatedly threatened by Iran if its oil exports are disrupted in its war with Iraq, would probably be less significant to world commerce than at any time for years, the experts say.

"The tanker market in the Gulf is in a dreadful state," said one oil industry source.

At its peak in the late 1970s up to 20 giant tankers a day entered the Gulf through the narrow 38-kilometre Strait of Hormuz to lift more than 20 million barrels a day (BPD) of oil.

Now the ships are smaller and their numbers have more than halved. Oil industry sources say publicised tanker fixtures to Gulf destinations have been averaging recently about four every working day.

These and the unpublished

voyages to Iran's Kharg Island and other destinations, which average probably two or three a day, carry slightly more than seven million barrels of crude oil and products out of the Gulf daily.

Iraq has exported no oil through the Gulf since Iranian bombardment closed its southern oil terminals in the early days of the 41-month-old war, while Iran's oil is lifted at Kharg.

Because of high insurance rates, many tankers now anchor outside the Gulf of the Emirates of Fujairah or Oman awaiting fixtures inside the waterway. With prompt loading, the tankers can be in and out of the Gulf within a week.

Some 20 to 30 tankers are regularly visible from Fujairah at any one time.

Shipping sources say insurance rates for Gulf voyages have been high for some time but have not increased much recently, despite the renewed intensity in the war. Nor has the already depressed shipping activity in the Gulf been much affected by the latest flare-up.

Shippers say the impact of the oil glut has also led to an economic contraction for the region, which has been overlaid on a general slowdown in world trade.

Experts suggest non-oil cargoes

to Gulf ports from outside the waterway have declined as a result of the economic slowdown by 41 per cent over the last three or four years.

Activity at the Saudi and Kuwaiti ports used to re-export goods to Iraq has also slowed since the early days of the war, with Iraq's financial difficulties making private companies less willing to finance the re-export trade.

Few of the small dhows from Kuwait ply the routes to Iran these days because it means entering the war zone. Further south in Dubai, where cars and refrigerators are loaded to the decks of wooden dhows, the once-thriving re-export trade has been hard hit by Iran's Islamic Revolution, which has reduced demand for foreign consumer goods.

Shipping sources say they think it would be militarily difficult to block the Gulf, but suggest the spiralling insurance rates that would result from a major flare-up in Gulf waters would effectively deter most shipowners from entering the waterway.

Insurers unofficially view the whole of the Gulf as a war risk, but only the northern waters near the border between Iraq and Iran have been declared an official war zone.

Portugal's captains to celebrate 'Flower Revolution' their way

By David Reid
Reuter

LISBON — Portugal is preparing for the 10th anniversary of its "Flower Revolution" on April 25, and the civilians and the military will hold separate celebrations for the first time.

The split indicates how this small but proud country has changed since an almost bloodless armed forces coup in 1974 ended nearly half a century of right-wing dictatorship.

The revolution owes its name to the red carnations which sprouted from almost every gun-barrel during the first heady days of freedom for the 10 million Portuguese.

Its heroes were the "young captains", but the coalition government of Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares has set up an all-civilian committee to organise celebrations of the 10th anniversary this year.

The young captains' movement retained extensive powers until constitutional reforms in 1976 placed the armed forces firmly under the control of the civilian government.

But many of the officers who took part in the revolution later became identified with the ideology of the far-left and were purged or demoted after loyal troops

crashed a pro-Communist coup in the long, hot summer of 1975.

The organisers of the military anniversary celebrations are the so-called April 25 Association, which was formed after the dissolution in 1982 of the once all-powerful military council of the revolution.

Headed by Maj. Vasco Lourenco, one of the leading "young captains" of 1974, the association has a membership of about 1,800 — all military men — who have the declared aim of "keeping alive the movement which overthrew fascism."

Its main civilian support comes from the left, including the powerful Communists — Portugal's third-largest political party.

Mr. Soares, elected prime minister for a third time following his election victory on April 25 last year, played a key role in blocking the Communist bid for power in 1975.

And he told the New York Times in a recent interview that the army "had been infiltrated by organised cells of Communists."

He was said to view the April 25 Association as an attempt to move in on the civilian government through the armed forces.

Journalist Francisco de Sousa Tavares, head of the civilian-organised committee appointed by Mr. Soares' coalition of Socialists

and Social Democrats, has a milder reason for separating the civilian and military anniversary celebrations.

"We want above all to glorify which all the soldiers who carried out the April 25 Revolution," he said. "For this reason it would not be correct for them to take part in the organisation of such homage."

Editor of the Lisbon evening newspaper A Capital, Sousa Tavares made clear that the heroes of 1974 would be invited to official ceremonies as guests of honour.

Sources close to the April 25 Association said that if the government wanted the "young captains" to take part, they had a right to have a say in organising the celebrations.

"But we have been faced with an accomplished fact. The dialogue between the military and the civilians is not at an end, but there seems that little can be done now."

So both sides are going ahead with planning their own programmes, including parades, poetry, exhibitions and music and journalistic competitions. A leading article in the state-owned Diario de Noticias deplored the re-opening of old wounds at a time when the accent should be on unity.

Diary

CONCERNED THAT only one of the 40 present candidates can win the vacant parliamentary seat for Amman, tribal chiefs and other personalities from the Amman region held a meeting the other day to discuss ways of reducing the number of contestants by convincing a number of them to withdraw their nominations, leaving those with a better chance to stand in the March 12 poll. None of the candidates would in the end give way to the other, although many of them were either family relatives or friends of the others. Most argued in favour of their individual records and long public services and some sounded very confident of winning the by-election. One candidate observed that for 40 "wealthy" men to contest only one vacant seat in the Lower House is not at all odd thing for the country. At least the campaign is generating some economic activity to beat the recession, he said. "The more candidates, the more parties and social gatherings, the greater economic activity that will be generated in the country," he explained.

RUMOURS THAT circulated not long ago about a government intention to merge radio and television into one organisation, to be headed by a former cabinet minister, have almost disappeared from solon conversations in the capital. Instead, people, and newspapers, are talking about expected changes, at the top level of course, but in the existing set-ups. Mr. Munir Al Durrah, ex-director of the prime minister's office and a former Foreign Ministry official, is tipped to succeed Mr. Mohammad Kamal as director of JTV. Mr. Kamal will be retiring after the shuffle, according to well-informed sources. Other reports suggested changes at the radio and the Jordanian News Agency. Petro, but none of them has gained enough credibility yet.

JORDAN'S LEADING political columnist Tareq Masarwah is adding to his journalistic woes: He has just taken over as director of the 51 per cent government-owned JTV Production Centre (a company for making and distributing television films). Mr. Masarwah writes a daily political column for Jordan's mass-circulation Arabic newspaper Al Rai, and is editor-in-chief of the now-suspended weekly magazine Al Oufay Al Iqtisadi. He sees quite a scope of improvement in the running of the television company which he now heads, from adding educational films (like the British-made Open University series) to its operations to producing more and more useful and entertaining local TV films, which could also be sold to Arab TV stations. Mr. Masarwah says he has not had enough time to ensconce himself well in the new job, but that he soon will. Results should follow.

ISRAELI-MADE ouds (Arabic lute) are being marketed in the Arab World after a plastic surgery is applied to them for face-lifting the name of the manufacturers, according to an Israeli newspaper report published last week. The report said the ouds are selling well in Arab markets, having had their trade marks removed of course. The oud is a popular five-string instrument which has been historically developed by Arab musicians and is characteristically of an Arab musical tradition. The Israeli newspaper quoted the general manager of an Israeli factory making those ouds as saying that during a recent world musical festival held in Frankfurt, West Germany, all ouds made by the factory on sale there were snapped up by Arab buyers from various countries. It will be no wonder if we soon hear "aleph-beth-gimel" (Hebrew for abc) replace traditional "do-re-mi". Hove song, we'll dance.

IN THE aftermath of the uproar that accompanied and followed the Asian Squash Championships, expressed mainly in complaints from national team members, who voiced their dissatisfaction at the running of the Jordan Squash Federation, the contract of national coach, Fahim Gul of Pakistan's contract was terminated. Some say that Mr. Gul's exit from his post was directly related to the turmoil at the federation. Other sources claim that it is purely a financial matter, adding that Mr. Gul had a better offer from Bahrain. Mr. Gul had declared during the Asian Championship that he would continue as national coach, and that he was glad that his contract had been renewed for a further term. Since the end of the championships, last month, observers say that team members have not turned up at the Federation for training nor has there been a single meeting held by the Federation to discuss Jordan's achievements at the championships. The selection of Mr. Abdul Rouf Sa'ad to train the Jordanian National Squash team is not as new as it appears. Mr. Sa'ad was national coach for the period 1980-83, when squash was in its infancy.

Portrait of a Saudi prince-diplomat

By Donnie Radcliffe

WASHINGTON — When Bandar bin Sultan was a captain commanding the 7th Royal Saudi Air Force Squadron, a pilot he knew came up to tell him what a lucky guy he was.

"You've got a big home, expensive automobiles, you're rich and your father is the minister of defence," said the envious pilot, "you've got it made."

"Well," replied Bandar, "if your grandfather had gotten off his ass — and conquered this kingdom, you'd be where I am."

Where Bandar bin Sultan, grandson of a king, son-in-law of a king, nephew of a king, is today tells a lot about Arab World politics. At 34, he is Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Washington, the first member of the royal family to hold that position. He is also the personal representative of his uncle, King Fahd, to the White House.

Bandar, who is currently in the Mideast with the Saudi diplomats trying to sell the Saudi peace plan for Lebanon, has told friends he has been "very discouraged" about the U.S. role there.

Few ambassadors are so much at the centre of events or carry so much clout. When Bandar arrived last fall, he was already regarded as a major figure by the Arab diplomatic community. All the Arab ambassadors greeted him at the airport.

As the fighting in Lebanon increased, Bandar became deeply involved as an on-the-scene negotiator. Even so, he was taken by surprise by President Ronald Reagan's announcement of the Marine pullback.

The next night, at a dinner in his honour given by ambassador Abdullah Bokhabib of Lebanon, Bandar, looking at Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said Saudi Arabia

was committed to standing by all factions of the Lebanese people.

Bandar had been ambassador barely two months when he met privately with Mr. Reagan, an honour not yet accorded the Israeli ambassador, who has been in Washington since June.

Despite the splendour of the formal setting in the Virginia mansion the Saudi government owns, Bandar is the country gentleman in English tweed and grey flannel. After going to school in Saudi Arabia "like everybody else," he attended the British Royal Air Force college of Cranwell and acquired tastes for expensive sports cars, jets and the protection provided by Welsh bodyguards.

"My family has been in the leadership of the kingdom for 250 years," Bandar says. "Twice only within those 250 years we were not, and those two times were because there was a foreign invasion of the kingdom — the Turks once, and 150 years ago, the Egyptians. And who gets the foreigners out of the country? A Saudi prince."

Bandar's grandfather, Abdul Aziz Ibn Sand, founder of the modern Saudi state, died in 1953 and was succeeded by his high-living, free-spending eldest son, Saud, until the royal family deposed him.

"In your country you are so proud that you almost impeached a president, and you use that to justify or prove that the system worked. Well, we impeached King Saud... because you cannot go outside the law of the land."

Abdul Aziz's second son was the erudite and ascetic Faisal, who as foreign minister and later prime minister was regarded as the Arab World's quintessential tactician. He became king in 1964. In 1975 he was assassinated, and succeeded by Khalid and then Fahd. Bandar's father, Prince Sultan, is in line to be the next crown prince.

Bandar's wife, Princess Haifa, is his first cousin, Faisal's daughter. Friends say the marriage was not arranged, but it brought the dominant and influential Sudeiri wing of the Saudi royal family together with the other most important wing, Faisal's.

"I'm very happily married," said Bandar, laughing; by now he is used to being asked why he only has one wife. "It's more than I can handle anyway." He is the seventh of 22 children of Prince Sultan, who has had several wives.

Bandar and Haifa have four children, and his happiest moments, he says, are the weekends he spends with them. He is an avid skier, and in December, when his children were on holiday from the private schools they attend in Washington, he flew them in the private embassy jet to Colorado. They also ski in France, where all of King Faisal's children were born.

He said he saw himself as "a simple soldier" who has a duty to his country. "If I had the option, it would be lovely to sit in the background and he a classic Saudi, because Saudis are not sensational people." He draws inspiration from military figures. A friend says he watched the movie "Patton" over and over for relaxation during the battle over U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System planes for Saudi Arabia.

Bandar spent 16 years in the Royal Saudi Air Force, moving up from cadet to lieutenant colonel. He left the service last summer after more than a year as defence and armed forces attaché at the embassy in Washington.

"I had to do almost everything — plus," he says of his air force career, "because I always had to prove that I could do it. I joined the air force because I get an instant feedback from the airplane. Aircraft don't give a damn if you're prince or not. Either you



Prince Bandar

know or you don't know. If you don't know, you're dead."

When asked whether one should address him as Prince Bandar or Ambassador Bandar, he says: "It doesn't bother me too much. I know who I am."

Bandar was a provocative figure in Mideast politics before he became ambassador. In 1978, when he was 29, the Saudi royal family sent him to lobby for about \$3.5 billion in U.S. military hardware. Three years later, he played the same role in the campaign for the AWACS planes.

When he was named ambassador, he also became the Saudi

representative in efforts to bring about a cease-fire in Lebanon.

"Believe me when I say the Syrians are not as bad as you think," Bandar said. "But definitely, the Israelis are not as good as you think. We're not lobbying you to be against Israel but to call a spade a spade, make the other side feel you're even-handed."

A State Department source said of Bandar: "You can take up a matter of business with him and if you want a rapid answer he can get it. It's a question of degree, because they can all get answers some of the time, but in Bandar you have an Arab ambassador in the

Western sense of being a real diplomat."

Others say Bandar decided early on that the way to deal effectively with Americans was to Americanise himself. "He was a little more English in 1978," said one acquaintance.

Bandar completed an advanced U.S. Air Force academic programme in Alabama and has a master's degree in international relations from Johns Hopkins University.

Some say he was de facto ambassador even before the AWACS fight. He had a decided advantage being a royal insider. At his townhouse, which he still owns, he discreetly provided lunch and news leads to well-placed Washington journalists covering the AWACS story.

He also gives credit for the lobbying success of the Saudis to Menachem Begin, then Israeli prime minister. "Begin, of course, was our best ally in AWACS because every time he talked we won some more people," he said with a grin. "I'm sure he did not intend it that way, but he was my biggest trump card."

There were other reasons as well. "We got smarter. We all owed your TV and news media to come and look and report back."

"People used to accuse us of being the emotional guys and say the Israelis were the cool pragmatists. But now you're seeing it the other way around."

Not yet a familiar figure at the parties on Washington's social circuit, Bandar says he does not like "mixing for the sake of mixing," or small talk.

One thing Bandar says he learned was that U.S. officials become wiser about the Middle East after they leave office. "I guess if I were a diplomat, I wouldn't say that, but it is the reality of politics." — International Herald Tribune.

Chamorro edit left, right-wing papers in Nicaragua

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuser

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan daily La Prensa championed criticism of the right-wing Somoza dictatorship overthrown in 1979, but today finds itself vilified by rivals supporting the leftist government.

Depending on whom you believe, La Prensa is the newspaper of all Nicaraguans or of traitors; wealthy exiles in Miami, capitalist exploiters or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The label "newspaper of all Nicaraguans" is La Prensa's own. The less flattering descriptions are used by La Prensa's pro-government rivals, Barricada and El Nuevo Diario.

The pro-government pair have little in common with La Prensa — except that all are edited by members of the Chamorro family, one of Central America's most prominent and divided clans.

The three Chamorros all believe themselves to be spiritual heirs of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, outspoken editor of La Prensa under the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

Mr. Pedro Joaquin published a paper sharply critical of Somoza and his assassination by pro-Somoza gunmen in January 1978, was a catalyst for a civil war which ended with the dictator's defeat.

The war was by a broad-based coalition led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), whose left-wing policies divided

many Nicaraguan families, through few as spectacularly as the Chamorros.

They broke in a row over the course Nicaragua was taking and in 1980, Xavier Chamorro — brother of the late Pedro Joaquin — walked out of La Prensa with most of its journalistic staff to form El Nuevo Diario.

Mr. Pedro Joaquin's eldest son, and namesake took over as editor of La Prensa and began shaping it into the newspaper of Nicaragua's opposition, a constant critic of what it sees as the Sandinist's totalitarian tendencies.

Meanwhile, the late Pedro Joaquin's youngest son, Carlos Fernando, became editor of Barricada, the official FSLN paper. Mr. Carlos Fernando, 28, Mr.

Pedro Joaquin, 33, and Mr. Xavier, 50, observe a tacit agreement not to discuss politics at public meetings or rare family gatherings.

"There's always the weather to talk about," Xavier Chamorro remarked recently, "but not many other subjects are free of potential controversy."

But while the Chamorros avoid family confrontations, there are no restraints on attacking each other's newspapers or their staff, quality of reporting and political leanings.

A recent row over a Barricada report on Nicaragua's economic growth provided a graphic example. Barricada ran a front-page banner headline announcing that the

Nicaraguan economy grew last year by five per cent — more than any other country in Latin America. Barricada backed up its story with statistics from the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL).

La Prensa promptly suggested that Barricada's editors had forged the tables by converting -5 to 5 and published a front-page editorial headlined: "Barricada manipulates statistics."

"A desperate calumny by La Prensa," Barricada shot back. "It is not Barricada which is deceiving the people but La Prensa, which has more reasons to lie."

In a lengthy editorial, it pointed out that La Prensa's circulation had fallen way below that of the FSLN newspaper.

La Prensa now has an estimated 56,000 readers, El Nuevo Diario some 50,000 and Barricada more than 80,000.

El Nuevo Diario, which is often more Sandinist than the Sandinists, thundered: "... the newspaper which is now defending followers of Somoza tries to deny Nicaragua's economic growth. With such lies, La Prensa tries to hide the economic failure of countries oriented towards the United States."

In the week following the forgery accusation, La Prensa twice failed to appear because it was heavily censored — on unrelated subjects — and decided to suspend publication rather than plug the gaps left by censored articles.

HOTELS

FRESH FISH
Daily at the Crown Restaurant
Amman's Finest Restaurant
For Res. Call 413613

SUPPER FRIDAY & SUNDAY
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

فندق ريجنسي بالاس
The Regency Palace Hotel
TASTE OF ASIA
Every Sunday Night
At
AL MADAFIA RESTAURANT
"FAR EAST SPECIALITIES"
Daily Business Luncheon Buffet
Watch Out Our Grand Opening At
ALALI Night Club
Tel. 660000/15

la terrasse
"Panoramic view"
Relaxing atmosphere
to the music
of Boudi and west
"Delicious cuisine"
for reservations
Tel. 662831
Shmeisani

RESTAURANT CHINA
Airconditioned
The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman,
near Aliyah Girls School
Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968

SHAKHSHIR
Rent A Car
WHENEVER YOU ARE IN
JAMMAN, THERE IS NO BETTER
CAR TO RENT THAN
SHAKHSHIR RENT A CAR
Middle East Hotel
AMMAN, JORDAN
Tel. 668958

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM
★ Living rooms
★ Dining rooms
★ Bedroom sets
★ Wall units
★ Lighting fixtures
★ Club for children
★ Modern Danish design
★ Feather upholstery
★ Danish-Peck Homes
★ Tax-free if applicable
Tel. 663890 Civil defence street

OASIS LOUNGE
PASS A COUPLE OF
CAREFREE HOURS.
LISTENING TO LIVE
ENTERTAINMENT
6 P.M. - 10 P.M.
Holiday Inn
amman

Regina's
amman's leading
discotheque
open every night
from 9 p.m.
a meeting place for
the dressed people
Holiday Inn
amman

To advertise in
this section
Phone 666320

Tuesday
Champagne Soiree
Delicious champagne
punch is served all night
at the Al Rababa Night Club,
only 2,000 JD per glass
plus... we'll collect business
cards twice during the
evening and hold two draws
for a free bottle of
champagne - Santel
AMMAN
Tel. 842171

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
AMMAN AND AQABA
Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and
take away
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2.500
Fully airconditioned
Amman
Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676
Wadi Saqra Road
Near Holiday Inn Hotel
AQABA
Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598
Amman Road
Near the Main Circle

CHINA RESTAURANT
ABOVE HOMAN
SUPERMARKET
The first & best Chinese
restaurant in Aqaba
Take - away service available
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30
11:00
AQABA, Tel. 4415

Do Not Leave
AMMAN Without
Having Eaten at
Le Relais
Excellent FRENCH
Cuisine & Service
Holiday Inn
amman

THE RANGE
BEST STEAK HOUSE
IN AMMAN
TRY THE THICK JUICY
AMERICAN SIRLOINS
Holiday Inn
amman

GARDENS

Restaurant
Night Club Bar
The place for
the Gourmet
Delicious Cuisine
Fresh Fish
Lebanese Mezzas
Excellent Service
Tel. 842171
842172

To advertise in
this section
Phone 666320

CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Opp. Alkhal Hospital
Try our specialties
Peking Duck
and Flaming Pot
Traditional Chinese dishes
Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - midnight
Tel. 41093

CHINA RESTAURANT
The first & best Chinese
restaurant in Aqaba
Take - away service available
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30
11:00
AQABA, Tel. 4415

To advertise in
this section
Phone 666320

To advertise in
this section
Phone 666320

Women tennis players face 5-set challenge

NEW YORK (R) — For the first time in more than 80 years, the final of a major women's tennis tournament will be contested over the best-of-five-sets next Sunday in the climax of the \$500,000 indoor circuit play-offs.

Up to Saturday afternoon's semifinals, the matches will be played on the conventional best-of-three formula which women players have been used to since the turn of the century.

American Martina Navratilova, who has proved difficult enough to beat over three sets, would be an overwhelming favourite over the longer distance as she appears to be a class above the rest of the 16-woman field.

Navratilova comes into the tournament, the last stage of last year's indoor circuit, as one of the most dominant players in the history of women's tennis.

Last year, she won 86 out of 87 matches, losing only to Kathy Horvath in the French Open. She captured 17 titles, including Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, and continued to assert the dominance she established in 1982, when she won 90 of her 93 matches.

Navratilova suffered a rare set-

back this year when she was knocked out of her first tournament by Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia. But she came back strongly to win the U.S. Indoor Championship last week, beating compatriot Chris Evert Lloyd, the world number two, 6-2, 7-6.

That was Navratilova's eighth straight win over her chief rival and her 11th in their last 12 matches.

Lloyd remains Navratilova's biggest threat, but Mandlikova could also be a major obstacle to her one-time compatriot. Her serve-volley game is well-suited to the medium-speed synthetic surface on which the tournament will be played.

The U.S. challenge is completed by Pam Shriver, Andrea Jaeger, Zina Garrison, Kathy Jordan, Barbara Potter and Kathy Horvath. The impressive overseas lineup reads — Wendy Turnbull (Aus-

tralia), Jo Durie (Britain), Sylvia Hanika (West Germany), Andrea Temesvari (Hungary), Carling Bassett (Canada), Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia) and Virginia Ruzici (Romania).

Lloyd said she welcomed the best-of-five format, feeling it would be a benefit since she often starts slowly.

But Navratilova felt it would be to her advantage, more than anyone else, since she claimed she was far and away the fittest player on the circuit.

"If Chris is down two sets, it's going to be tough for her," Navratilova said, exuding a confidence befitting her recent dominance.

The best-of-five-set final was approved by the women's international pro council at a meeting in Australia last December after it was proposed by the Women's Tennis Association.

The winner of Sunday's final will receive \$125,000 and the runner-up \$60,000.

Navratilova and Shriver are top-seeded in the eight-team doubles competition, which will offer a \$45,000 prize to the winning couple. Billie Jean King and Sharon Walsh are seeded second.

FIFA chief hits out at unofficial tournaments

ZURICH (R) — International Football Federation (FIFA) General Secretary Joseph Blatter has hit out at the growing number of unofficial tournaments being staged around the world in the February edition of "FIFA News".

In a hard-hitting editorial, Blatter referred to two recent incidents which involved a tour of east Asia by a scratch team from South America and the proposed "Mundialito" in Brazil next June, which has now been cancelled.

Blatter told Reuters in an interview last December he was surprised to learn during a visit to South-East Asia that a so-called "All Stars America" team, which included Brazilian World Cup winger Eder, was making a tour of Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

The team, which was comprised of players from Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, had already played one match in Malaysia and Blatter said FIFA teleaxed the four South American associations asking them for an explanation as to FIFA approval for the tour had been given.

FIFA also drew attention to a rule which prohibits such scratch teams playing without FIFA blessing, Blatter said.

Despite this warning, two further matches took place in Malaysia and Thailand before the rest of the tour was subsequently abandoned.

In his earlier interview, Blatter said Asian Olympic contenders Malaysia and Thailand and Eder — among others — faced disciplinary sanctions.

A decision would be made shortly by the emergency committee.

Blatter said in the "FIFA News" editorial.

In the case of Brazil's proposed "Mundialito", the planned television transmissions to Europe would have clashed with the European Championship in France, a major tournament with its own extensive TV coverage, Blatter said.

Blatter added that FIFA pointed out to the Brazilians the provisions of article 37 paragraph six on TV transmissions, and the confederation heeded the warning and called off the "Mundialito" on its own initiative.

He stressed these incidents revealed a certain trend, which if not stopped and the guilty parties reprimanded, "could place association football and FIFA in a dangerous position."

The rest of the world needs to be convinced, as an image of African football as a bizarre blend of bad organisation, crowd violence and magical rites remains strongly implanted.

But the impressive exploits of Cameroon and Algeria in the 1982 World Cup started to dispel that image and now the qualifiers for "Cote d'Ivoire 84" want to bury it for good.

Big business has woken up already. The 1984 finals are the first to be commercially sponsored, and television rights have been sold to over 20 non-African stations.

International Football Federation (FIFA) President Joao Havelange will be under pressure during his stay here to boost Africa's share of the 24 World Cup finals places from the present two — a miserly share for a continent of 500 states.

One great handicap to the growth of football in Africa, officials say, is the lack of stadia. "Even successful African clubs do not have their own stadium, and soccer cannot develop except through the clubs," one said.

China is helping solve the problem, building magnificent sports complexes in at least 20 African countries.

A more intractable obstacle is the lack of funds in some of the world's poorest societies to finance professional teams.

Scouts from outside Africa will be on hand to sign young talent, and even relatively prosperous African countries like Algeria cannot stop their best players from going abroad.

For Nigeria, the second penalty hit the crossbar and the fourth was pushed out by Zaki. When Zaki scored the winning penalty, pandemonium broke out in the stadium. But the Nigerians insisted on shooting their fifth penalty, bringing the final score to 4-3.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

African football hopes to come of age in Nations Cup

ABIDJAN (R) — Eight nations join battle in the Ivory Coast next month for an African Nations Soccer Cup finals which officials hope will end the continent's status as the poor relation of world football.

Millions will follow their progress on television, with the matches broadcast live by satellite for the first time in the cup's 27-year history.

For two weeks, from March 4 to 18, the eight finalists will aim to prove that African soccer has come of age and is ready to meet the giants of Europe and South America on equal terms.

The rest of the world needs to be convinced, as an image of African football as a bizarre blend of bad organisation, crowd violence and magical rites remains strongly implanted.

But the impressive exploits of Cameroon and Algeria in the 1982 World Cup started to dispel that image and now the qualifiers for "Cote d'Ivoire 84" want to bury it for good.

Big business has woken up already. The 1984 finals are the first to be commercially sponsored, and television rights have been sold to over 20 non-African stations.

International Football Federation (FIFA) President Joao Havelange will be under pressure during his stay here to boost Africa's share of the 24 World Cup finals places from the present two — a miserly share for a continent of 500 states.

One great handicap to the growth of football in Africa, officials say, is the lack of stadia. "Even successful African clubs do not have their own stadium, and soccer cannot develop except through the clubs," one said.

China is helping solve the problem, building magnificent sports complexes in at least 20 African countries.

A more intractable obstacle is the lack of funds in some of the world's poorest societies to finance professional teams.

Scouts from outside Africa will be on hand to sign young talent, and even relatively prosperous African countries like Algeria cannot stop their best players from going abroad.

For Nigeria, the second penalty hit the crossbar and the fourth was pushed out by Zaki. When Zaki scored the winning penalty, pandemonium broke out in the stadium. But the Nigerians insisted on shooting their fifth penalty, bringing the final score to 4-3.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

A small semi-professional wage, with perhaps a car thrown in, is the unappealing prospect for those who stay at home.

Anyone who wanders through the streets of an African city will see the abundant talent on display in dusty matches between barefoot boys dribbling a punctured tennis ball.

Clubs in Europe, the Gulf and the United States know about that talent and how cheaply it can be bought. Some 35 Africans play as professionals in France's first division alone.

But until the final in Abidjan on March 18, the expatriates who have persuaded their clubs to release them will concentrate on trying to win the cup.

A record 36 nations contested qualifying rounds to try to join the hosts and holders, Ghana in the finals. The six who made it are Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Malawi, Nigeria and Togo.

They are divided into two groups, playing on a league basis with the top two in each group going into the semi-finals.

Group A — Cameroon, Egypt, Ivory Coast and Togo — will play in the capital, while Group B matches will be staged in the central Cotea city of Bouake.

The government has spent heavily to make the biggest event in its sporting history a success. A 25,000-seat stadium has been built in Bouake while Abidjan's stadium, named after President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has been renovated and workers are busy mending roads and tidying up the city.

The hosts always start with an advantage, but the Ivorian "elephants" are outsiders despite good recent results and a \$1.25 m budget to get them into shape.

Fabulous sums are said to be on offer if they achieve the miracle of winning, but Ghana's "Black Stars" are still clear favourites to win for the fifth time. No other country has won more than twice.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Nigeria all have legitimate ambitions while Togo, traditionally a minnow in African soccer, has made great progress in the last year. Malawi's coach says his team is here to learn, and few would accuse him of false modesty.

Britain's Overt expects tough opponents in Australia

MELBOURNE (R) — Steve Overt, the Moscow Olympic 800 metres champion, said here Monday that Australian 800 and 1500 metres champion Mike Hillard would prove a tough opponent in the next few weeks.

The 28-year-old Briton arrived in Melbourne Saturday to race at an Olympic countdown meeting in Melbourne on March 6 and similar meets in Sydney on March 11 and Adelaide on March 14.

Referring to Hillard, Overt told reporters: "Mike, with his three minute 35.8 second 1500

metres, is the fastest in the world this year and is obviously in excellent shape.

"

Feldstein says dollar's value likely to decline

WASHINGTON (R)—President Reagan's top economic forecaster says the value of the dollar is likely to decline a bit this year.

"The most likely thing for the dollar to do this year is to come down a little bit — four or five per cent," Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Martin Feldstein told U.S. News and World Report magazine in an interview published Monday.

But Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that this was also the consensus forecast last year when the dollar rose to new highs.

"It is certainly possible the dollar will surprise us again and either go up as it did last year or drop substantially more than for or five per cent," he said.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Whatever is unusual will appeal to you today. Consider new ways to use your talents. Do something dramatic and original, and in the evening be romantic and social.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
© 1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

ONE GOOD THING ABOUT A HANGOVER - IT MAKES 'EM EASY TO CATER TO.

A 10x10 crossword puzzle grid. The grid contains black squares and numbered starting points for words. The numbers are as follows:

1	8	6	1	6		6	1	6	6
17					18				12
17					18				12
20					21				22
				23				24	
26	34	27	28			29	30		31
28						35			36
37					38	39			40
42			42						43
44			45			46	47	48	
			49				50		
17	52	53			54	55		56	57
59					61			62	
63					64			65	
66					67			68	

Basque Nationalists win elections

BILBAO, Spain (R) — Basque Prime Minister Carlos Garaikotxea looked set for another four years in office after his Nationalist Basque Party (PNV) won regional elections overshadowed by escalating political violence.

The PNV gained only 32 of the 75 seats in the Basque parliament in Sunday's poll, but the result will allow it to form the second government to rule under autonomy statutes introduced in 1981.

According to final figures released early Monday, the Socialist Party which controls the Central Spanish government strengthened its position as the region's second-largest political force with 19 seats.

The separatist coalition Herri

Batasuna (popular unity) won 11 seats, but was expected to maintain the boycott of the regional parliament it declared in 1980.

If the boycott continues, the PNV's seats would equal the sum of all the other parties', Mr. Garaikotxea, a 45-year-old lawyer and economist, told reporters.

"Although we will weigh the possibility of pacts with other parties, there are precedents of governments that rule well in less comfortable situations," he said.

Reagan unlikely to seek anti-satellite ban, report says

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan is unlikely to seek to negotiate a comprehensive ban on anti-satellite weapons with the Soviet Union, the Washington Post reported Monday.

It quoted unnamed administration officials as saying an inter-agency study concluded it would be impossible to verify such an agreement.

Administration spokesmen had no immediate comment on the report.

The U.S. Air Force last month conducted its first test of an anti-

satellite weapon, a six-metre missile mounted under the fuselage of an F-15 aircraft.

The rocket is designed to knock out orbiting enemy satellites but no target was involved in the test to assess the separation of the missile from the aircraft, a Pentagon spokesman said.

The Soviet Union has an operational anti-satellite weapon, according to U.S. officials, but some defence sources say it has been tested only about 20 times and still must be viewed as experimental.

France pays tribute to Armenian-led fighters

PARIS (R) — The French government, in an unprecedented official homage to the Armenian community, Sunday paid tribute to 23 resistance fighters known as the "Manouchian Group" who were executed by the Nazis 40 years ago.

European Affairs Minister Roland Dumas, representing President Francois Mitterrand, led a moving ceremony in the clearing near Fort Mont Valerien, outside Paris, where Missak Manouchian and 22 comrades were shot on Feb. 21, 1944.

The 23 were among a resistance network of foreigners including Armenians, Poles, Spaniards, Italians, Austrians and Hungarians — some of them Jews — who carried out dozens of acts of sabotage during the Nazi occupation of Paris.

Political commentators said Sunday's ceremony, by recognising the sacrifices of Armenians and other foreign resistance fighters who gave their lives for France, was another gesture aimed at appeasing the

300,000 strong French Armenian community.

Manouchian, of Armenian origin, led the group until his arrest in Paris on Nov. 15, 1943, by the Gestapo helped by collaborationist French special police forces. The group was dismantled and the 23 were imprisoned and tortured for three months.

They were condemned to death at their trial by German military officers at the Hotel Continental in Paris. All 23 refused to appeal, and were executed on the day of sentencing.

Relatives of the executed men and survivors from their resistance network attended Sunday's ceremony, which French officials said had been organised "to pay homage to the memory of resistance fighters and the Armenian community."

Armenian activists in France, who have sought official recognition of the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, last month welcomed a statement by President Mitterrand condemning the massacre as a genocide.

The poll was marked by an escalation of the political violence that has plagued the region for the past 16 years.

In the last three days of the campaign, a Socialist senator was murdered by separatist guerrillas in eastern San Sebastian and a member of the guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) was gunned down by a shadowy death squad across the border in France.

The murders caused a further

deterioration in relations between the two leading parties, already strained over differing approaches to the violence and pending transfers of powers to the autonomous government.

After the senator's murder on Thursday, the Socialists accused the PNV of giving his killers a motive with veiled accusations that the Madrid government had connections with a death squad calling itself the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GALT).

5 Sikh leaders arrested after Punjab protests

NEW DELHI (R) — Police arrested five Sikh leaders Monday, four in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh and one outside a New Delhi temple, after they destroyed copies of the Indian constitution.

The arrests ended Sikh plans to burn the constitution outside parliament in New Delhi as part of their campaign for greater autonomy in Punjab.

A police spokesman said those arrested in Chandigarh included G.S. Tohra, head of Amritsar's Golden Temple, holiest shrine of the Sikh religion.

Police arrested the four about an hour after they had torn up a section of the constitution which contains social and religious provisions equating Sikhs with Hindus.

In New Delhi, eyewitnesses said former Punjab Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal burned the same section behind the locked gates of a Sikh temple in view of several hundred police.

Several minutes later Mr. Badal walked out of the gate and was arrested.

The five had planned to march to parliament to carry out their protest there, but tight security stopped the four in Chandigarh reaching the capital while Mr.

Badal was warned he would be arrested if he left the Sikh temple.

Witnesses said about 1,000 Sikhs were inside the New Delhi temple, which was cordoned off by several hundred policemen and paramilitary troops.

They also said a rival strike by the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party to protest at violence in Punjab had closed Delhi's main shopping centres.

Unprecedented security measures were in force at the Indian Parliament, with paramilitary forces stationed along the building's corridors.

Parliament is in session preparing for the presentation of the country's annual budget on Wednesday.

Police and paramilitary forces also were on alert at major intersections in New Delhi to prevent clashes between Sikh and Hindu extremists.

Forty-five have been killed in Punjab in the past week. In the latest incident Sunday night, a policeman was killed by three men on motorcycles.

A spokesman for the BJP, which called Monday's strike in New Delhi, said it planned a march by 10,000 supporters to make sure the strike was enforced.



Princess Anne

Anne's African tour boosts her popularity

LONDON (AP) — Princess Anne, once the most unpopular member of Britain's Royal Family with the media, has suddenly become "Anne the good" after an arduous safari to some of Africa's most deprived areas to aid starving children.

"There hasn't been such a change in a royal since a kiss turned a frog into a princess," the Sunday People enthused in an editorial. "But that was just a fairy tale. The change in Princess Anne is real... a princess we can be proud of."

The rehabilitation of Princess Anne, 33, has been building for the last 18 months, ever since Queen Elizabeth II's only daughter flew off to the world's impoverished regions to promote the Save the Children Fund. She's president of the British chapter.

She has just returned from an 11-day visit to West Africa, where she roughed it up as much as a royal is allowed to up rivers, through mosquito-infested rivers, leper colonies and primitive jungle hospitals where children die daily.

That trip was the latest in a string of visits to inhospitable regions she had made to raise support for the fund.

Last year she visited refugee camps in Pakistan and toured the wreckage of Beirut.

Royal watchers attribute the change to a new maturity in the headstrong princess, who has angered many animal lovers by hunting foxes.

They believe that after years of pent-up frustration at the rigid rituals of palace protocol Princess Anne has broken loose from ceremonial cutting of ribbons and unveiling plaques to doing something meaningful.

Royal watchers noted, too, that Princess Anne has mellowed while she has travelled alone, without husband Mark Phillips.

Her solo safaris have fueled speculation that all is not well with her nine-year marriage to Phillips, an ex-cavalry captain and like Princess Anne a leading British equestrian.

Argentina pledges to defend human rights

GENEVA (R) — Argentina's foreign minister Monday pledged his country would defend human rights around the world and said Argentina's own "long night" of violence, repression and torture was at an end.

Minister Dante Caputo drew prolonged applause from the 43-nation U.N. Commission on Human Rights after a speech in which he outlined measures planned by the new civilian government of President Raul Alfonsín to protect human rights.

"Our country has emerged from a long night in which human rights essential for the dignity of the human being were brutally ignored, restricted or violated," he said.

In eight years of military rule, during which time up to 30,000 people disappeared, Argentina was locked into a spiral of terrorism, torture and "terrible repressive action... carried out by state and para-state repressive groups which destroyed institutions in our country," Mr. Caputo told delegates.

Argentina was enacting new legislation to punish past human rights violators and to ensure the defence of human rights in the future.

They used to find bodies dangling from trees in the square at dawn, or seated on bloody park benches, their severed heads nearby.

"Now they dump them at a rubbish tip just outside town," a town official said.

"They" are the death squads composed mainly of security forces members.

All officials interviewed in this town of 46,000 declined to be named, saying they feared reprisals.

Though less frequent than in 1981, a year after El Salvador's social conflicts flared into civil war, the killings continue in this sweltering Pacific port, never investigated, seldom reported.

Town sources said the mayor had sent letters to the police calling for an investigation. The letters were torn up by police, witnesses said.

"The civilian authorities have no power. Civil opinion is worth nothing," one town official said.

"Everyone is fearful here, everyone is intimidated because they have killed half the town. No one has the courage to stand up to the military," he said.



Rev. Jesse Jackson

Jackson admits making anti-Jewish remarks

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire (R) — The Reverend Jesse Jackson admitted Sunday night he used the derogatory term "hymies" to describe Jews and asked a packed Manchester synagogue for forgiveness.

Rev. Jackson, who is campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, insisted the remark was not meant to be anti-Semitic.

He said it was made in private conversation and was "innocent and unintended but insincere and wrong."

Rev. Jackson made a late-night appearance at Temple Adath Yeshurun, one of only two synagogues in Manchester, to make his final statement on an issue that has dogged and dominated his campaign for the past two weeks.

He had previously insisted he had no recollection of using the term "hymies" to describe Jews and the phrase "hymie town" to describe New York City.

But Sunday night, to an audience whose hostility melted into tumultuous applause, Rev. Jackson compared himself to Jacob wrestling with the angel with his inner and outer souls in conflict.

S. Africa, Angola agree on curtailing rebel attacks

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa and Angola have agreed on the need to curtail black Namibian (South West African) guerrilla activity which Pretoria says is endangering a three-week-old ceasefire, according to South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha.

He said in a statement Sunday night that South Africa had conveyed its "extreme concern" to the Angolan government over SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) activity in the border region between Angola and Namibia.

South African and Angolan officials held a meeting on Saturday of a joint commission established 10 days earlier at a Saturday of a joint commission established 10 days earlier at a conference in Lusaka to monitor the ceasefire.

Mr. Botha said that the Angolan government had responded with similar concern and its representatives said they would "consider concrete ways and means of giving effect to the principles of the Lusaka agreement."

South Africa and Angola agreed in Lusaka to a ceasefire in the border region, the site of a 17-

year-long bush war. Officials said that in return for a South African military pullback, begun two weeks earlier, Angola agreed to curtail SWAPO activity.

SWAPO, which operates from bases in Angola, is challenging South Africa's rule of Namibia.

Foreign Minister Botha last week said that when Prime Minister P.W. Botha first announced a military disengagement on Jan. 31, South Africa was aware that 400 SWAPO fighters already had begun an offensive. He complained that the force had now grown to 800.

The foreign minister also said Sunday that Angola and South Africa had agreed in Cuvelai to put into effect by Thursday a mechanism to monitor the ceasefire but he did not give details.

SWAPO head Sam Nujoma has been unclear in his attitude to the Lusaka agreement. He said in Washington on Thursday that his forces had "stopped shooting," but would not lay down their arms. He later told Reuters in an interview that SWAPO was continuing the fight inside Namibia itself because there was no ceasefire there.

Death toll in Brazil's shanty town fire reaches 82

CUBATAO, Brazil (R) — At least 82 people died in a fire which tore through a shanty town near Sao Paulo after an oil pipe explosion, a local government spokesman said Monday.

Rescue workers sifting through the charred rubble of the slum in Cubatao, 70 kilometres southeast of Sao Paulo, found nine more bodies Sunday.

Three people died in hospital in nearby Santos where 12 were reported in critical condition with burns covering up to 90 per cent of their bodies, officials said.

The blaze erupted shortly after midnight on Saturday after an oil pipeline burst. Many of the 2,800 slum dwellers were sleeping and firemen spoke of finding the charred bodies of women clinging to children.

Indonesians warned of Communist threat

JAKARTA (R) — The commander of Indonesia's armed forces has called for increased vigilance against Communist subversion, the official Antara News Agency said Monday.

General Benny Murdani also said history books should be rewritten to correct the impression that uprisings against Dutch colonialism in 1926 and 1927 were Communist-inspired.

Opening a seminar on national security, Gen. Murdani said that although the Indonesian Communist Party was banned it would never give up its struggle. Antara reported.

The party was banned after an abortive Communist-backed coup attempt in 1965. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed in bloody reprisals after 1965.

"It is essential that every Indonesian should be fully aware that the Communist ideology poses a

threat to their existence and to their state philosophy — Pancasila," Gen. Murdani said.

Pancasila is based on five principles: Belief in one God, social justice, humanitarianism, democracy and national unity.

Gen. Murdani said Communism had contributed nothing but suffering and tragedy to Indonesia.

Western observers noted that Gen. Murdani and other senior officials have repeatedly warned against Communism in recent months.

Indonesia has no stated external enemy but constant reference is made in military circles to internal subversion and the northern threat, generally taken to mean China.

Diplomatic relations with China were frozen after 1965 and Chinese characters are forbidden ex-

cept in one government-backed Chinese-language newspaper.

Gen. Murdani's latest statement comes just days after the weekly magazine Topik was banned for an editorial which the Information Ministry said showed Marxist tendencies.

Before 1965 the Communist Party and its mass organisations claimed over 20 million members and was by far the biggest Communist Party outside a Communist country.

Gen. Murdani said the seminar, in which 80 leading Indonesians are enrolled, would remind the nation of tragedies stemming from Communist activities.

He said uprisings in the 1920s were not Communist-inspired and the people did not revolt because they approved of Communism but because they hated Dutch colonial subjugation.

Aquino party to join parliamentary election

MANILA (R) — The party of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino decided Sunday to field candidates in parliamentary elections in May despite calls by many of its leaders for a boycott of the polls.

Leaders of the Filipino Democratic Party (PDP-Laban) said they would take part in the elections because "the party would lose its meaning and purpose if it refuses to fight political battles."

They said details on the selection of candidates would be discussed with other opposition groups like the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO).

Mr. Aquino stood for PDP-Laban in 1978 elections for the

National Assembly which were won by an overwhelming majority by the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) of President Ferdinand Marcos. But opposition leaders claimed the election was rigged.

Mr. Aquino, considered by many as the main political rival of Mr. Marcos, was shot at Manila Airport last August moments after he stepped off an aircraft that brought him home from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Before Sunday's decision, there had been no indication that PDP-Laban would take part in the elections.

Mr. Aquino's wife, Corazon, a

strident critic of Mr. Marcos, has yet to say whether she favours participation or boycott. But the former senator's younger brother, Agapito Aquino, has called a boycott.

Both are regarded as spiritual leaders of the party and it was not immediately known whether they would go along with the decision.

With UNIDO and PDP-Laban deciding to take part, the major boycott leaders now are former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, head of the Justice For Aquino, Justice For All (JAJA) Movement, human rights campaigner Jose Diokno and former President Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party.

Military imposes reign of terror in Salvadorean town

By Matthew Campbell

Reuter

LA UNION, El Salvador — Killings are a part of daily life in this troubled Salvadorean town but residents say things have improved.

They used to find bodies dangling from trees in the square at dawn, or seated on bloody park benches, their severed heads nearby.

"Now they dump them at a rubbish tip just outside town," a town official said.

"They" are the death squads composed mainly of security forces members.

All officials interviewed in this town of 46,000 declined to be named, saying they feared reprisals.

Though less frequent than in 1981, a year after El Salvador's social conflicts flared into civil war, the killings continue in this sweltering Pacific port, never investigated, seldom reported.

Town sources said the mayor had sent letters to the police calling for an investigation. The letters were torn up by police, witnesses said.

"The civilian authorities have no power. Civil opinion is worth nothing," one town official said.

"Everyone is fearful here, everyone is intimidated because they have killed half the town. No one has the courage to stand up to the military," he said.

Residents said the army and police forces regularly demanded money from shopowners, arrested people for no apparent reason, refused to pay prostitutes for their services, and drove around town late at night firing guns into the air.

In a shanty town of wooden shacks built on the muddy waterfront, a fisherman told reporters four of his companions had been dragged out of their homes and shot in the past month.

They had been on strike demanding a higher percentage of the catch from the employer.

Another fisherman confirmed the four had been killed, but friends and neighbours of the victims declined to talk.

"It's better for us to keep quiet," one woman said. As she spoke, tears appeared in her eyes.

All residents interviewed confirmed that bodies were regularly being dumped at a rubbish tip some three kilometres outside the town. When reporters visited the dump there were no bodies. A resident said two had been dumped the day before.

A local town owner said only some of the victims were suspected "subversives" adding that people took advantage of the general state of lawlessness engendered by civil war to pay him men to have their enemies killed.

He said that before the war people used to congregate on Saturdays and Sundays in the main square, a tradition in many Latin American villages. But terror kept people indoors now, fearful of encounters with security forces and, in the case of young men, army press gangs.

He said his son was recently picked up by the army outside a cinema but later released after he spoke to an army friend. He said people could sometimes pay army commanders to have their children returned to them.

Residents said shoot-outs were common late at night, and the only

people who walked the streets fearlessly after dark were armed military men for whom the town's red light district was a centre for rest and recreation.

"Don't go out. Nobody goes out at this time of night," the hotel owner warned, after shooting Sunday night. Outside, a soldier was running down the street. Further along the road, soldiers were milling outside a bar.

Asked about the shooting, a bartender said, "probably just soldiers firing into the air. It happens all the time."

United States officials have expressed satisfaction that the Salvadorean government is taking steps to improve its tarnished human rights record and to crack down on the death squads.

On a recent visit to El Salvador, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said the Salvadorean army "must continue to act" with social responsibility.

But one Salvadorean official described as a "farce" U.S. pressure on the Salvadorean government to curb rampant human rights abuses.

5 ancient tombs unearthed in Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian archaeologists have unearthed five tombs near Cairo from the era of Ramses II, an Egyptian newspaper reported Monday. Al Akhbar daily newspaper said the team began unearthing the tombs Jan. 23 in Sakarra, some 15 kilometres south of Cairo and had still not located any mummies. But it quoted Dr. Sayyed Tawfik, dean of the Archaeology Department of Cairo University, as saying the tombs contain "elegant" wall paintings of daily life.

Reagan urges prayers in schools

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan Saturday called it nonsense that children don't have the right to pray in U.S. high schools, saying, "The pendulum has swung too far toward intolerance against genuine religious freedom."

"It's time to redress the balance," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address paid for by his re-election committee. Citing numerous references to God in the nation's historical documents and in expressions of faith by the founding fathers, Mr. Reagan said, "now we're told our children have no right to pray in school. Nonsense. The pendulum has swung too far toward intolerance against genuine religious freedom. It's time to redress the balance." He called for passage of a constitutional amendment, to be considered soon by the Senate, that would permit voluntary prayer in public schools. The Supreme Court ruled in 1962 that prayer in school constituted an infringement of the constitution's prohibition of the establishment of religion.

Jane Fonda cancels visit

MIAMI (R) — A Miami department store chain Sunday cancelled a planned promotional visit by actress Jane Fonda after receiving a series of telephoned bomb threats, a spokesman said. A Cuban community radio station has been running a campaign against Fonda's visit, calling her "un-American" and "a Communist." Fonda had been scheduled to visit two stores on Wednesday to promote her new line of exercise apparel. One of the stores was evacuated for an hour Saturday after a caller said a bomb had been placed there, but no bomb was found.

Scientists find male contraceptives

LONDON (R) — West German scientists have found a chemical which could be developed into a contraceptive pill for men, the British magazine New Scientist reported. It said the chemical, a synthetic steroid, stops sperm production but does not diminish sex drive and has no side effects except that it shrinks the testicles by half. New scientists said researchers at the Max Planck Institute in Munich tested the drug on student volunteers, whose sperm count fell to zero after weekly injections. The West German specialists believe it could be developed into a "male pill" but doubt that men are willing to take steroids, the magazine said.

S. African killer to be hanged

PIETERMARITZBURG (R) — The male partner of South Africa's so-called "Bongole" and "Clyde" gangsters was hanged Monday for a 17-day robbery and murder rampage last June. His 20-year-old lover was sentenced to life in prison. Justice John Milne said he found no extenuating circumstances in the case of 37-year-old Peter Grundlingh. But Charmaine Phillips, age 20, persuaded him to spare her from the gallows. The judge noted that her mother was an alcoholic and her father a heavy smoker of marijuana. Phillips, a striking blonde, kept the case on South African front pages for weeks by revealing that she had worked as a prostitute and claiming to have been the influence of drugs and alcohol in the time of the murder. Grundlingh and Phillips both leave for jail.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
©1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠95 ♠J84 ♦A106 ♣Q9852
Your partner opens the bidding with two hearts. What do you respond?

A.—There is no point to introducing your club suit. Your job is to set the trump suit as soon as possible, and three trumps to an honor is excellent support for a demand bid. Start off by bidding three hearts — partner might want to initiate a cue-bidding sequence.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠95 ♠AQ8752 ♦1063 ♣54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

A.—By raising hearts partner has shown a good fit and a maximum no trump opener, i.e., 17-18 points. You want to be in game, but you really don't want the lead coming through partner's hand. Bid three no trump — that will mean that the lead comes up to partner. Your hand should produce six tricks, and partner might find it easier to make three more for game than the four you would need had you contracted for ten tricks in hearts.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A1092 ♠765 ♦K852 ♣96
Partner opens the bidding one club. What do you respond?

A.—With four-card suits it is customary to bid your suits

A.—You have enough for only one bid, and you have taken that. Be thankful that you have found a reasonable fit —